

## Lord Goodman advised the group of businessmen who gave £65,000 to end strike

The group of businessmen who gave £65,000 to sequestrators who had seized assets of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers on the orders of the National Industrial Relations Court refer to remain anonymous because they do not want to seem to be putting either the Government or the union under an obligation. Their leader approached Lord Goodman, chairman of the Newspaper Publishers Association, who gave them advice, and kept the Government informed.

The payment allowed the sequestrators to release the union's funds, thus ending a national strike of engineers. Leading members of the Conservative Party yesterday expressed disquiet at the implications of this method of resolving the dispute.

## Government were kept informed

A Staff Reporter

The leader of the group of businessmen who made the anonymous donation of £65,000 said to be a leading figure of questionable standing, totally non-political, in no way connected with the Government or in any way connected with the union.

Lord Goodman's advice seems to have been that the matter is one for the court, which would either accept the donation or not, and that it would be a matter for the court to decide whether the strike would be ended.

Arrangements for anonymity were such that the businessmen concerned were not told the names of other members of the group.

Conservatives "disturbed": Mr Heath and other leading Conservatives are profoundly disturbed by the implications of the £65,000 payment. (Our Political Staff writes).

In the House yesterday Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, in the debate on Tuesday.

Mr Heath deplores the way the Government is treating the upholding of the law. He thinks that Mr Foot's attempt to lay the blame for the recent industrial trouble on the law and those who administer it, instead of on the people who deliberately defy the law, is a deliberate attempt to undermine respect for the law.



Lady Spencer-Churchill, seated beside a bust of her husband, awaiting the arrival of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother for a private visit yesterday to the Churchill Centenary Exhibition at Somerset House (Report, page 4).

## Tories confident of amending Finance Bill

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Carr, the shadow Chancellor, made clear in the Commons yesterday that the Opposition on the floor of the House may be the Conservatives will come out with all guns firing when they are faced with the Finance Bill in its committee stage.

Carr when he was Secretary of State for Employment. Mr Carr agreed that it was unfortunate that unions had lost the relief but that need not have been the result of the Industrial Relations Act. He had taken advice to make sure that even if a union decided not to register it could still protect its provisions.

## Embassy ordered to boycott Lions

The British Embassy in South Africa has been told not to take part in social functions arranged for the British Lions rugby team now touring the country.

The instruction was issued by Miss Lester, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office.

## President Nixon faces growing Republican demand for resignation

From Fred Emery  
Washington, May 9

With the call for President Nixon's resignation swelling, the formal congressional hearings to determine whether grounds exist to impeach him began simply today.

Trying to soften the effects of his comments, Mr Rhodes suggested that the House was not yet ready to vote impeachment. With no sign of tongue-in-cheek he put it 51-49 against.

The House of Representatives' Judiciary Committee made a preliminary report on live national television before recessing into closed session for the initial presentation of evidence. Hearings open to the public and television are expected to resume some 10 days from now.

Mr Ford referred in his speech to a "grave situation" caused by a continuous series of revelations and reports of corruption, malfeasance and wrongdoing in the federal government.

Mr Rhodes described the content of the transcripts as "devastating". While they might not provide firm evidence of crime, he suggested the President should consider whether they had caused "influential people" to change their view of him so radically that he could no longer serve effectively.

The President would "not quit even if hell freezes over", said Mr. Ken Clauson, who carries the title of Director of White House Communications—a propaganda office.

White House agency, page 10

## Parties will discuss compulsory register

By David Wood  
Political Editor

A compulsory register of MPs' pecuniary interests and benefits, open to public inspection, has been proposed by the Government. It will be considered next week by the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Opposition parties, and the House of Commons as a whole will reach a decision at the close of a debate immediately before Parliament rises for the Whitsun recess.

There are still questions to be settled about the precise scope of the register, the machinery to conduct it, and the sanctions that will be applied against any MP who breaches the motion that will eventually be carried by the House. Those questions, it is proposed, should be referred to a select committee.

## Sir John Donaldson rejects suggestion that ministers influenced court

Raymond Ferman  
Staff Reporter

Sir John Donaldson, President of the National Industrial Relations Court, yesterday rejected the suggestion that pressure had been put on him by the Government to influence the court's decision on the engineering workers' strike.

Knowledge. The members of the court and we alone have taken all decisions. No one has attempted to influence us. We have at no time consulted anyone as to what course we should take," Sir John said.

He emphasized the distinction between payment to the sequestrators and payment to the court.

## Doctor killed in jail gun battle

Genoa, May 9—A prison doctor was shot dead tonight in a city of 25,000 people after a heavy battle against Kurdish rebels.

## Iraqis set fire to Kurdish town

Ankara, May 9—Iraqi troops were today apparently setting fire to a city of 25,000 people after a heavy battle against Kurdish rebels.

## amen seek £40 for 40-hour week

Delegates at the National Conference of Seamen's conference at Loughborough yesterday voted to press for a £40 40-hour week for seamen. The executive backed the call, but Mr James Slater, general secretary, pleaded for union.

## Violent incidents divide Ulster loyalists

From Robert Fisk  
Portadown, Co. Armagh  
Leaders of the two loyalist private armies in Portadown, the Ulster Volunteer Force and the Ulster Defence Association, are trying to resolve their differences after a series of strange and sometimes violent incidents in and around the town.

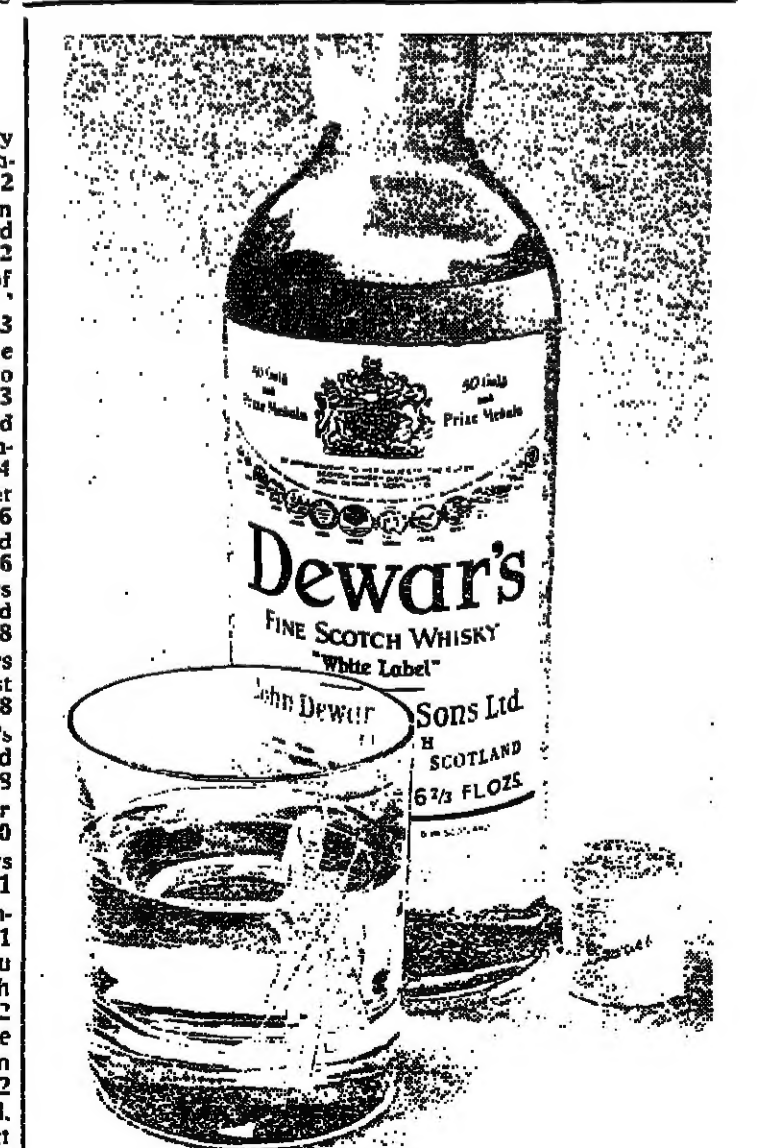
In the past two months a senior UDA man has been badly wounded by a bomb, a UVF officer was killed in an explosion, and a young loyalist escaped with his life after apparently speaking with an English accent, had tried to drag him from a public house. A second UVF officer was shot in Portadown a few days before the UDA man was injured, has since been murdered in Belfast.

to suffer serious injury this year was Mr James Redmond, one of the UDA's mid Ulster battalion.

On April 1, however, Mr Hanna was sitting in his car outside a loyalist club in Shankill Road when two young men approached him and shot him at almost point-blank range. He died immediately, and the bullets wounded a young girl who was sitting beside him. The murder occurred in an area in which the IRA is unlikely to operate.

## The rest of the news

- Labour Party: McGarvey call for inquiry in the North-east
- Debate on the press: Main speeches by Mr Wilson and Mr Heath on Tuesday
- Mr Heath: 'Process of industrial appeasement' criticized
- Salaries: Mr Foot would like to see top people's pay cut to improve industrial relations
- Public lending right: Speed sought with Bill to compensate authors
- Planning appeals: Disquiet over delays
- Gas explosion: Inquiry called for after family is killed
- France: Communist blunders give ammunition to M Giscard d'Estaing
- Paris air disaster: Mourners from 18 nations pay last homage
- Germany: Herr Brandt's detractors find fertile ground for sowing seeds of rumour
- Saudi Arabia: Dr Kissinger in talks with King Faisal
- Israel: Religious Party delays new Cabinet's formation
- Kruschev memoirs: Warning on World War III
- Bernard Levin: Say what you like as long as we agree with it
- Slavery: Understanding the economic facts of human bondage
- Concorde: Cabiner divided, but hope of decision next week
- Lever plan: Saudi Arabia rejects collective oil purchasing



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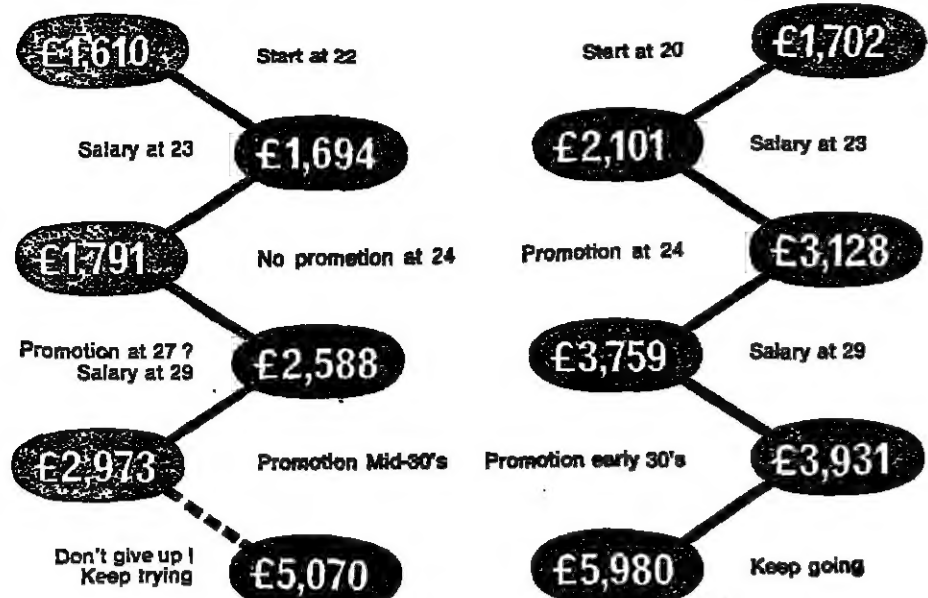
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## HOME NEWS

### Call for inquiry in North east

By Raymond Parnham  
Labour Staff

A strong appeal for an inquiry into the affairs of the Labour Party in the North-east was made yesterday by Mr Dan McGarvey, president of the boilermakers' union and a former member of the party national executive.

A motion calling for an inquiry is to be proposed by Mrs Joan Maynard, a member of the Labour Party executive, at the annual meeting on May 18 of the Northern Regional Council of the party at Newcastle. Writing in his union journal, Mr McGarvey said that the executive of the amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers had decided to support the motion.

"The time has now surely arrived to stop the double-talk by those within the Labour Party in the North-east who are engaged in a national level", he said.

Mr McGarvey criticised the decision to expel from the party Mr Edward Milne, now independent Labour MP for Blyth, and Mr Ronald Evers, the northern regional organiser of the party, for saying that the demand for an inquiry was certain to be defeated.

"The decision to expel Eddie Milne from the Labour Party was one of the most stupid decisions that I can remember", he said. "The belief in the North-east is that all this happened because he was an honest man, and I am inclined to agree with this."

"The serious part of this whole issue is the question which is generally being asked: Is there a mafia in the North-east Labour Party? I must say that in my experience any time a particular issue is raised a cloak of secrecy drops and the silence on the issue is deafening."

Mr Milne said last night that the feeling was growing in the North-east that Mr Short should resign as deputy leader of the Labour Party, and that was a viewpoint he shared. He told a meeting in his constituency that the direct association between Mr Short and Mr T. Dan Smith demanded nothing less than an immediate statement in the Commons, which could be questioned by MPs.

He said the party should give the full facts surrounding the payment of £35,000 to Mr Smith's companies for public relations work in the early 1960s. A top-level inquiry was urgently needed.

### Mr Wilson and Mr Heath to speak on the press

By Our Political Staff

Mr Wilson and Mr Heath are to make the two main speeches when the House of Commons on Tuesday debates the state of the press.

Mr Heath and the Shadow Cabinet, contend that the economic position of the newspaper industry raises questions that are much too urgent to be left to the protection of the royal commission now being set up by the Government. They have, therefore, decided to use one of their Supply days to focus parliamentary and public concern that the free press shall not be put in peril.

The economics of the press will form a main theme, but Mr Heath has made clear to his colleagues that his speech will range broadly over all the issues of press finance, management, and freedom.

Another Opposition Supply day is to be used next week to express Conservative concern about Britain's defence and against the Official Secrets Act

about the defence review being carried out by the Labour Government, mainly to cut expenditure.

On Monday Opposition front-benchers will protest at the total lack of information to Parliament and the country about the Government's defence review, which Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, has said will not be ready for announcement until the autumn.

The weakness of NATO, the disarray of Western Europe, and the strains on the Services in Northern Ireland are among the factors contributing to Opposition anxieties about the state of the Government's eventual cuts.

There is pressure from the Labour left wing for spending cuts of up to £1,000m on the defence budget, and Mr Mason's autumn date for a White Paper suggests that he has the Labour Party conference in mind. Expressive Conservative concern about Britain's defence and against the Official Secrets Act

rather than concentrate their attention on laws that they wrongly believed shackled the freedom to publish, Mr Arthur Davidson, Labour MP for Accrington and parliamentary private secretary to the Attorney General, said in London yesterday (our Legal Correspondent writes).

Speaking to a conference on "The Press and the Law" organized by the New Law Journal, Mr Davidson said there were few cases of public interest, involving a public figure, that the press were prohibited from publishing. The recent land dealings case in which the Prime Minister was mentioned was an instance of an issue in which free comment had not been curbed.

Most editors were very timid people, he said. Frequently they could be bolder than they were, and could get rid of some of the shackles they thought fettered them.

The aura of secrecy that surrounded ministers, and perme-

ated downwards, made of exposing the truth, matters much more Mr Davidson said.

The recommendation of the committee on matters worse, not better, would be in the hands of a minister, the view with a vested interest, would make documents were class the truth could not, even by questions in P, because they could be the answer that it was public interest to be was being asked.

The press should for a campaign calling for of appeal against a classification, either to Council or a judge should also be a public interest for protected under the Official Sec Mr Davidson said, government would do less pressure was to do so.

### Ulster: Erring loyalists tortured

Continued from page 1

Portadown but nobody seems quite certain of the circumstances. Mr Joseph Neill was a first lieutenant in the mid Ulster UFF and was in a house in the Edgarmore area when a large bomb exploded a few feet from him. He was killed instantly and the woman with whom he was living was badly hurt.

The police suspect that Mr Neill was making a bomb but the UFF said that he had been murdered by two men who smuggled explosives into the house. At least one Portadown loyalist, however, has said that Mr Neill was trying to defuse a bomb he had made because the car coming to collect it for a bombing mission was late. The local UDA men, he said, knew what was happening, but did not try to help him to take the explosives away.

It is hard to know what happens in the Protestant ranks. Some loyalists do not trust the local police. Twice last week Protestants talked of an RUC man who appears to keep regular company with the UDA and drinks with them. The penalties for giving away information have always been extreme in Protestant and Catholic groups, and in Portadown UDA men have been known to use a battery and wires to torture erring members.

The penalty can also be more severe. Mr George Hyde, aged 15, a loyalist from Portadown, was charged last year with the murder of a police officer in a Catholic and afterwards was apparently prepared to name his accomplices. Early on Boxing Day Mr Hyde was found lying in a hut at the Maze prison at Long Kesh. He had been beaten to

death. No one at Long Kesh has yet been charged with his murder.

The least violent but most mysterious incident involves a loyalist named Williams who was having a drink in an Edgarmore public house. He was a regular customer at the Golden Hind bar on the edge of Edgarmore Road, in a strong Protestant area only a quarter of a mile from the centre of the town.

Mr Williams was sitting in the lounge bar at 9.45pm on March 19 when two men walked in. One stood behind Mr Williams and placed a small black revolver at the back of his head. In what both Mr Williams and two other locals later referred to as an English accent, the man said: "You - you are coming with us, kid."

Mr Williams stood up and was led out of the door. Once outside he broke free, leapt the counter of the off licence next door and ran into the public car park. The two men left in a blue saloon car. Witnesses said the two had been drinking with two other men in the public bar, talking in English accents, and apparently unaware that there was a lounge bar next door. That may explain why Mr Williams remained unharmed for some time before the attempted kidnapping.

About three hours after the incident two young British soldiers in plain clothes were shot dead by the UFF in a house in Edgarmore, about 20 miles from Portadown. The Army and the Government both said that the men were returning home from leave in Germany and were shot, by mistake, but the bar

employee and a customer said that one of the dead soldiers, whose photograph appeared in newspapers two days later, was identical with the man who had attempted to abduct the loyalist.

The local suspicion that there had been some Army involvement scarcely diminished when the Portadown police took a photograph of one of the dead soldiers to Mr Williams's home and asked him if he could identify the man. Mr Williams, who had made a statement to the police immediately after the incident, said that it was the gunman in the Golden Hind.

The Portadown police made further inquiries from the Army and discovered that neither of the two soldiers who died early on March 20 could have been at Portadown on 19. On the previous evening, The Army driver who went to Aldergrove airport on the 19th to collect the soldier identified by Mr Williams had waited for another passenger and had delayed his return to Armagh until late in the night.

Not sure who was responsible, the Portadown UFF suggested that it might have been the Army, but said that an armed UDA man had been sitting near Mr Williams in the lounge bar and had drawn his gun when the abduction took place.

The police concluded that the UDA may have been responsible, but it now appears that, in spite of the RUC's contention, the gunman had had no previous contact with the subject. The police said that the UDA man had been present, there was a plain-clothes Army patrol of three soldiers in the Edgarmore area of Portadown on the evening of March 19.

### Argumer TV time brings Bl protest

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

The clash between broadcasting authorities and representatives of party political broadcast on Tuesday has provoked a private meeting in London on Tuesday night to protest from Sir Charles, Director-General BBC.

Writing to Mr A. F. the secretary to Mr. Atkins, the Governor of the Bank, Sir Charles said that he was sorry again a private meeting had been called to discuss the political parties at the BBC and the broadcasting to settle the pattern political broadcasts for

It was reported that the day's meeting the broadcasting authorities had resolved that the basis of the six minutes obtained at the get on, should be given, and that the Scottish Party should have no share in the subject debate and the me jubilee in an atmosphere of reconciliation.

Sir Charles, in which is intended to participate in the said: "The history of meetings has been o by the parties for more appearances, occasion, for example instead of 12 broadcast resistance by the authorities on groups."

"It is by no means that this argument persisted. Both points are entirely understandable the argument has timed in a reasonable spirit with frankness on both sides. This is possible if extensive like today's continue, that those with previous of these meetings agree with that."

Sir Charles said the meeting he had been devise some formula take the question of available time out of of argument. "I am the way to proceed a have specific proposals hope to put the subject committee", he said.

### Pope's envoy to meet Moderator of Scots Kirk

From Ronald Peux  
Edinburgh

Pope Paul's envoy to Great Britain, Archbishop Bruno Heim, is to meet Dr George Reid, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in Edinburgh next week.

It will be the first time an apostolic delegate has visited a moderator. It will also be the first time that Cardinal Gray of St Andrews and Edinburgh who will accompany the archbishop, has visited the Church of Scotland's offices. The meeting, expected to last about 45 minutes, will be during a visit to the city by Archbishop Heim on Friday, May 17.

Two moderators have paid courtesy calls to the Pope in recent years but contact within Scotland has been sparse. The meeting may rouse some ill feeling from sections of the Church of Scotland strongly opposed to such contact.

### Angry farmers press case for higher prices on MPs

By Leonard Amey  
Agricultural Correspondent

For the third day in succession farmers were at the House of Commons yesterday. A delegation, mainly of livestock men, led by Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union, met backbench members of all parties.

The meeting was arranged by Mr Thomas Torney, Labour MP for Bradford, South, before Wednesday's agriculture debate was tabled. The debate had done nothing to allay their disquiet.

Disappointment was expressed that the Minister of Agriculture had not gone some way to meet them on points of disagreement left after the annual review and the later talks in Brussels. The main topics, however, were beef and pigs and the position in which some farmers, particularly younger

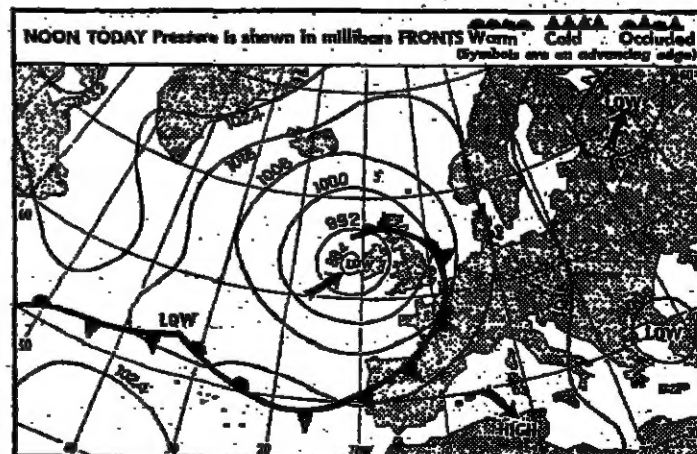
men, have been placed as a result of their losses.

On pigs, they wanted the direct payments introduced at the end of March to continue at the same level after the end of May, pending new arrangements. For beef they wanted a rise in the guide price to what it would have been under the original transitional EEC arrangements, with a guarantee payment to cover any shortfall.

That would not cover producers' present losses, but it would put a bottom in the market and do something to restore confidence. Otherwise, they suggested, there would be a cut in the production of pigmeat and beef.

The minister had said that consumers would pay only what they could afford. The farmers replied that producers could provide only what they could afford to produce.

### Weather forecast and recordings



**Today**  
Sun rises: 5.17 am  
Sun sets: 8.38 pm  
Moon rises: 8.6 am  
Moon sets: 12.36 am  
tomorrow

**Forecast**  
Lighting up: 9.8 pm to 4.46 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 5.3 am, 6.9m (22.8ft); 5.12 pm, 6.8m (22.2ft). Avonmouth, 10.21 am, 11.9m (39.0ft); 10.26 pm, 11.9m (39.0ft). Dover, 2.1 am, 6.2m (20.3ft); 2.16 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft). Hull, 9.7 am, 6.7m (22.1ft); 9.39 am, 6.4m (21.0ft). Liverpool, 2.11 am, 8.3m (27.1ft); 2.33 pm, 7.8m (25.5ft).

A deep depression will move slowly near W Scotland.

**Area forecasts**  
London, SE, E, and central N England, East Angles, E Midlands: Rain at first, becoming brighter with scattered showers; wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 15°C (59°F).

**Weather reports yesterday**  
MIDDAX: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Alford	12.5	11.5	10.5	11.5	10.5	10.5
Alford	12.5	11.5	10.5	11.5	10.5	10.5
Alford	12.5	11.5	10.5	11.5	10.5	10.5
Alford	12.5	11.5	10.5	11.5	10.5	10.5
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Alford	12.5	11.5	10.5	11.5	10.5	10.5
Alford	12.5	11.5	10.5	11.5	10.5	10.5
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# HOME NEWS

## Tory backbenchers protest to leaders at 'farcical' tactics in House of Commons

by John Gower  
Political Staff

So strong was the feeling expressed at last night's meeting of the 1922 Committee of Conservative backbench MPs about opposition leaders' tactics in sacking divisions in the Commons that Mr Edward du Cann, the chairman, agreed to convey members' sentiments to Mr Heath and his colleagues.

Mr du Cann agreed with many speakers that there appeared to be some bad judgment, especially over Wednesday night's division after the agriculture debate.

Many MPs thought it was unfair to force a division on a free-line whip and then take so long to ensure that the Government was not defeated.

On Wednesday night Mr Heath and the Front Bench forced a division at the close of the debate on the plight of the agriculture industry and yet failed to ensure that the Government, which should have been defeated by about 20 votes, was not defeated.

Mr Heath and his senior colleagues are understood to be of the opinion that it is important to defeat the Government in debate but not to bring it down in the lobbies.

Protest at the 1922 Committee meeting was led by Mr William Clark, MP for Croydon South, a Conservative Party treasurer. He was supported by Mr Cranley Onslow (Woking) and Mr Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton) and Mr Fidler (Bury and Radcliffe) both took the view that the party leadership should explain how divisions forced by the Conservatives had been allowed to become a farce.

The main critics of Mr Heath and the party leadership seem to be the younger backbenchers, who are impatient with the policy of avoiding the risk of an election. Mr Winterton (Macclesfield) declared that Opposition whips had specifically asked the Ulster MPs not to vote in Wednesday night's division even though the Ulstermen were themselves on a three-line whip.

He said he had evidence of that, and no one from the whips' office who was present at the meeting rose to challenge his statement.

Mr Cormack (Staffordshire, South-West), who had written to Mr du Cann protesting against "these division farces", declared that the Conservative MPs were beginning to look idiotic in the eyes of other MPs and of their constituents. Mr Onslow declared that he did not feel idiotic, though he supported the general line of argument.

After this discussion of Wednesday night's tactics, Lord Carrington, party chairman, and his chief executives from Conservative Central Office joined the meeting to review the Tories' failure at the polls last February. Lord Carrington admitted that there had been mistakes but promised a fresh and dynamic approach to the next election, whenever it came.

## Mr Heath attacks Labour appeasement policy

by Michael Hatfield  
Political Staff

Mr Heath, Leader of the Opposition, went back to the first principles of the Conservative Party last night with a challenging declaration of a "charter for the people".

His proposals made in delivering the late Macleod memorial lecture were based on policy consultations he and his shadow ministers have been having since the Conservatives lost the last election.

Mr Heath also rose to the criticism of some of his supporters that the Opposition is not being aggressive enough. "We will not make it easy for the minority Labour Government to cut and un before the people in the country understand clearly the real consequences of the Labour Government's policies," he said.

"This needs a steady nerve and a steady nerve is one of the qualities which the Conservative Party has to offer the country. We must say to people in Britain: 'Look what happens when a government sets into motion where one section of the community alone is dominating its policy'."

Minority governments may come and minority governments will most certainly go, though not by the frivolous, indeed childish antics of the members of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons.

The charter for the people must establish the Conservative Party's aims for everyone in the country, he said. For those at work there was clearly the right to work without being unfairly dictated to by either employer or union; the right to a fair and decent reward without unfair and harsh taxation of income and savings; the right to a voice in the running of their firm or union.

For the family there must be the right to a proper home and help, if required, to own it; the right to privacy and freedom from undue government interference in their daily lives.

There was a right to a voice and a choice in the way their children were educated; the right of a child with the talent and will to get on in the world.

Mr Heath continued: "To industry we offer the right to make a fair profit. Unlike Labour, we understand industry, we know what makes it work. We appreciate the obvious fact of business life that without profit there can be no investment. And without investment there can be no jobs and no future."

One of the highest priorities of the next Conservative Government would be to see that every family in the land should have the chance and the right to buy its own home.

Mr Heath said that in the past the individual had often had to be protected from the pressures that big companies could bring to bear on him, and the Conservative Party had played an honourable role in the regular revision and effective company law.

"But we all know in our hearts that in recent times the pendulum has swung the other way, and that the interests of the individual and the interests of the nation as a whole now need support against overmighty unions."

And we all know too that the process of industrial appeasement which the present minority Labour Government is now pursuing will make the country farther and farther down the road away from individual freedom and responsibility.

That, Mr Heath continued, was the first and perhaps the greatest of Conservative principles: respect for the freedom of the individual and support for those standards of behaviour without which freedom declined into anarchy.

"It cannot be beyond the capacity of a powerful and sophisticated country like our own to eradicate finally those areas of poverty which still disgrace us."

Proper respect and support must be given to those who create the national wealth. If industry was so overburdened by short-sighted government policies that it began to fail in its vital role as producer of wealth, the needs of those in poverty were threatened above all.

## PLP to debate compulsory list of interests

Continued from page 1

available for inspection by the public.

There shall be set up a select committee of the House which shall, within the shortest reasonable period, consider the matters arising out of this proposal and recommend to the House the detailed composition of the register, the method of its operation, and the sanction to be applied to a member in default of his obligations in this matter.

Although there can be no doubt that within the next week or two the Commons will overwhelmingly agree to the creation of a register of financial interests, mainly because of the acute embarrassment of MPs arising out of recent publicity, there will still be warm argument on both sides of the House as to whether the register is compulsory or voluntary. But some rank-and-file Conservatives certainly see a register as an invasion of privacy, and therefore a matter of principle.

Others contend that any form of sanctions for non-disclosure might come between a member and the constituency that elects him.

On the Labour side, there are many MPs who would want the scope of the register to be broadened to cover political and parliamentary journalists, who of course are not under contract to the service of Parliament but to their newspapers. What sanctions should apply to them if they are found guilty of non-disclosure? There is also a demand here and there that if the House of Commons has a register, then the House of Lords must fall into line, although in practice the Commons cannot create rules for the Lords.

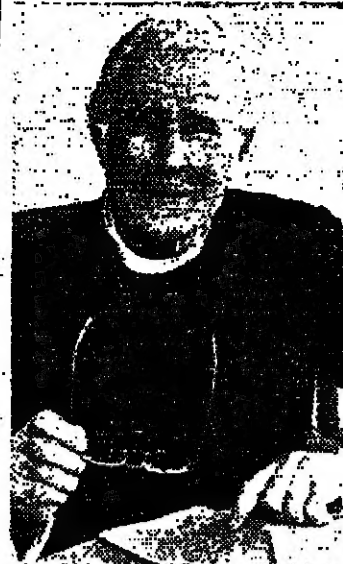
Much reference will be made in the Commons debate on the Government proposal to the findings of the Strauss committee, which examined the question of declaring MPs' interests. It came down against a register of interests, with a Liberal MP dissenting, and suggested a tightening of the existing practice whereby members declare an interest when they speak in debate.

The Strauss committee went no further than to propose a new House resolution "that it is contrary to the usage and derogatory to the dignity of this House that a member should bring forward by speech or question or advocate... any Bill, motion, matter, or cause for a fee, payment, retainer, or reward, direct or indirect, which he has received, is receiving, or expects to receive."

The probability is that Mr Heath and the Shadow Cabinet will give the Conservative ranks and file a free vote on the issue. On the Labour side, there promises to be a three-line whip, simply because a compulsory register is being made a decision of the PLP.

Mr Short, Leader of the House of Commons, yesterday withheld confirmation, publicly and privately, of reports that he volunteered to stand down from the chairmanship of the Committee of Privileges when it meets next week to open an inquiry into allegations by Mr Joseph Ashton, Labour MP for Bassetlaw, that some Labour backbenchers are available "for hire".

In the House, during questions about next week's business, he replied to Mr Heath that he had read press speculation. He repeated that "there is no reason in fact or in my conscience" why he should not play a full part in the committee. He then confirmed his comment of a week ago: that it was for the committee to elect its own chairman, and "whoever is chairman will have my full support".



Lord Soper, new chairman of Shelter.

## Lord Soper to take Shelter post

By our Social Services Correspondent

Lord Soper is to replace the Rev Kenneth Barlett as chairman of Shelter from June 1. Mr Barlett will continue as a member of the board, which will have four new members with experience of housing matters.

Mr Barlett, who has been chairman since 1972, was criticized by staff and Shelter groups during the dispute that racked the organization last year. He agreed to go as soon as a successor could be appointed.

The four new members reflect the wishes of the staff and groups for a more broadly based board of management. They are Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann, Labour MP for Merton, Mitcham and Morden, a solicitor; Father Paul Byrne, director of the Shelter Housing Aid Centre; Mr Harold Campbell, general manager of the Newton Housing Trust; and the Rev Wilfred Wood, Vicar of St Laurence's, Catford, London.

## Mr Foot wants cut in top people's pay

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, said last night that he wanted a review of top people's salaries. The aim would be to narrow the gap between their pay and that of the mass of workers, as a means of improving industrial relations.

Speaking on Thames Television programme, *People and Politics*, he said he felt he was overpaid himself, at his minister's salary of £12,000. "I am all in favour of looking at the public and private sector. It includes a cut in Cabinet ministers' salaries I am also in favour of that, indeed I have proposed it." His proposal had not met much favour among his colleagues.

"We pay ridiculously high salaries to some people," he said. "It makes the running of our society much more difficult. If we have Labour Government for five years I certainly hope we shall tackle this problem."

"We are told you must have these huge salaries, otherwise these patriots go elsewhere. If these people should think they can get high salaries out of the country, then they had better go."

Defending Labour's close links with the trade unions, Mr Foot said he thought the TUC more important than the Confederation of British Industry. "I think they are of higher calibre, for one thing. They have even got more brains." Some union leaders were very much underpaid for the services they gave to the nation.

Mr Foot said that the repeal of the Industrial Relations Act was "only the beginning of what we are going to do". An industrial democracy Bill, in which the principle of workers' participation in the management of the concerns in which they operated would be carried much further, was in view. The Government would move towards different forms of workers' control of industry.

## Mr Powell says UK on brink of great divide

By our Political Staff

The issue of devolution of power had brought Britain to the brink of the great divide, Mr Enoch Powell, the former Conservative MP for Wolverhampton, South-West, said last night. Speaking in Glamorgan, he chose as his major theme the whole question of nationalism.

Belonging to a political unit implied the advance acceptance of common political decisions and policies and those had, in the last resort, to be integrated with one another. Mr Powell said. "Therefore there is nothing intermediate between belonging to a particular political unit, and not belonging."

"This fact has been obscured by the often emphasized distinction, which is an historical but not a political distinction, between confederations, federations and unitary states."

There was a good side as well as a bad side to national concentration, he continued. "Every political unit lives under constant challenge and there is no reason why the United Kingdom should be exempt. Its unity has no vested claim to immunity from changing sentiment or changing circumstances."

But two principles at least may illuminate our judgment of the respective forces which are at work, the centrifugal and the centripetal.

"One is that the less comprehensively a state engrosses the energies of its subject and controls their lives, the more secure its unity is likely to be. The other is that the long history of a political unit remains the surest, though never the infallible, guide to its future. There is no nation of which this is more true than Britain."

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**FREE MAP OF THE ENERGY MARKET**

**'World energy in the balance'**

The recent fuel crisis has highlighted the strategic and economic importance of energy resources. Up to now the West has depended on liquid fuel supplies bought cheaply from the Middle East—but the position has now altered dramatically! This month we take a close look at possible future developments.

Full-colour map illustrating world's energy resources, details of production and consumption, demonstrating clearly the strength or weakness of each country in the energy stakes.

**City of 7 earthquakes**

An in-depth study of Tashkent. The town has miraculously survived even though situated in an earthquake zone. The 1966 earthquake destroyed 39,000 homes. But now Tashkent is rising once more.

**Also in this issue:** Roman road network. Jamaica today—tourism and resources.

**Geographical**



## HOME NEWS

# Bill to create public lending right by January before House today

By Our Political Editor  
After years of authors campaigning for a public lending right, the Government and Conservative backbenchers are now hotly disputing who should have the credit for introducing the legislation in the present Parliament.

Mr Hugh Jenkins, the minister with responsibility for the arts, is preparing a Bill that is apparently to be backed by about £1m of Exchequer money to launch the authors' fund on a sound financial footing. He said in a Commons written answer yesterday that he hoped to introduce the Bill this year.

But Mr Kenneth Baker, Conservative MP for the Cities of London and Westminster, St Marylebone, and parliamentary private secretary to Mr Heath, will bring before the Commons for a second reading today his strongly supported private

members Public Lending Right Bill.

On Tuesday Mr Jenkins confirmed to Mr Baker the Government's intention to legislate and apparently suggested that the private member's bill should be withdrawn, mainly because only a government Bill can provide financial backing to authors. Our Arts Reporter writes: Mr Baker yesterday gave details of his Bill, which is the third on the order paper. Its chances of a second reading depend on the fate of the measures that precede it.

Under the Bill, authors would receive payments on library borrowings every six months from next January.

Mr Baker was at pains to point out that in its present form the Bill allows authors to claim payment direct from libraries, but that was to get round the prohibition on private members introducing Bills that impose a charge on the Exchequer.

"There will be no surcharge on borrowings, and libraries will not have to pay anything, nor will local authorities", he said. "The funds will come from the Exchequer and the first amendment, should the Bill get into committee, will make this clear. The author will claim from an authors' library fees agency (Alfa) and the agency and the minister will decide which of three schemes shall be used."

The three schemes are loan sampling, which the Bill's supporters prefer as the fairest for lending libraries; stock sampling, an alternative method; and the stock purchase price system, which involves a levy on the cost of each volume and which it is thought would apply particularly well to reference libraries. That would ensure, for the first time in any proposed measure, that authors of reference works available for public consultation would also be compensated.

## Students to reconsider move to ban 'fascists'

By Our Education Correspondent

The National Union of Students' decision to prevent "racists" and "fascists" from speaking on campuses will be debated again next month at a special conference in London.

Mr Brendan Barber, president of the students' union of City University, London, has started a campaign to get the decision reversed. He needs the support of only 10 university or college unions, which he is certain to get, to have the subject debated at the conference, called to discuss the Government's decision on student grants. It is likely to be held on June 15.

The NUS decided last month to prevent the National Front, the Monday Club and other right-wing organizations from speaking on campuses by whatever means, including disruption of meetings.

It has been rejected by at least nine university and college students' unions so far, and is likely to be rejected by the council of Oxford University's students' union when it meets today.

## 'The demonstration frightened me. There was a militancy totally' Nurses, fed up and angry, on march for recognition

By John Roper Medical Reporter

Nurses are fed up and angry. Behind the words lies a change in mood to be seen throughout the profession from chief nursing officers down to students. They are tired of being exploited.

Unless something is done, first about pay, then about manpower problems affecting standards of care, nursing education and conditions of work, coordinated plans exist that will result in a critical situation in the National Health Service this summer.

The mood has surprised leaders of the profession; it may surprise the public. Mr William Griffiths, chairman of the staff side of the Whitley Council and a trade unionist for 35 years, said the feeling at a recent Liverpool demonstration frightened him. "There was a militancy totally alien to nurses' usual attitudes", he said.

Mr Betty Newsome, staff side secretary, said: "I have been associated with the council for 24 years and I have never known a feeling like it. Nurses are fed up."

In the view of Mr Albert Spanswick, general secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, "nurses are much more ready to have a go industrially".

On Monday a delegation of 44 from the Royal College of Nursing, will see Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services. When that was announced several days ago a few hundred nurses were expected to turn up at the Henrietta Place headquarters of the college to give the delegates a send-off.

By yesterday nurses were expected to turn up in thousands. The college has made provisional arrangements with the police for them to march to Hyde Park to await news of the result of their delegates' meeting with Mrs Castle.

At least half the country's 350,000 nurses do not belong to any professional organization or trade union. The royal college would never support strike action and unions such as the Confederation of Health Service Employees and the National Union of Public Employees, which have about 70,000 members each, would be unlikely to do so.

But more and more nurses are seeing a difference between industrial action and strike action. The sort of action they might increasingly take, if they have to, would be to ban excess working hours, to refuse to fill in for a senior nurse or to take over the duties of another grade, and to take part in short token stoppages.

They might also refuse to work with agency nurses, who earn between \$0p and £1 an hour against the 57p gross an hour for a staff nurse.

The trade unions say more nurses are joining them. Both the Confederation of Health Service Employees and the National Union of Public Employees report several thousand more nurse members as a result of recruiting campaigns.

Mr Griffiths thinks that if a significant number of nurses would turn to the trade unions as their professional negotiators of pay and conditions it would have a big psychological effect on the Government. The Government attitude to nurses has been always one of complacency but if tens of thousands more nurses joined the unions it would be a different matter.

Much confusion was caused in the profession by the recent announcement that £18m is to be spent as a first step towards implementing the recommendations of the Briggs report on nurse education.

How that money is to be divided among nurses responsible for education has still to be worked out. The royal college at once pointed out that the money has nothing to do with the general claim for better pay for the profession as a whole. In January, 1972, nurses put

in a pay revaluation because of various policy it has set. Since then other factors have required updating of the claim and again earlier this year amounts to about cent claim.

A big cause of the content is that the weight of their responsibilities is increasing without a corresponding review of patients are being treated in fewer beds, technological advances have brought more and with earlier discharge hospitals more nursing to be given by nurses' munition.

Agreement on agency nurses at St James' London, have won an award no further staff employed on day at Sunday and that the night shift and the intensity of care is reduced (our Lab writes).

The nurses claim staff can earn up to much as full-time on the same work but loyalty to the hospital has meant the number of staff was not reduced.

### MP and wife part

Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, aged 40, Conservative MP for Norfolk, north-west, has announced that he and his wife, Joan, who were married in 1957 and have two sons, will separate.

### Plaque for forecaster

James Glaisher, who died in 1903 and pioneered weather forecasting, is being commemorated by a GLC blue plaque at Dartmouth Hill, Blackheath. He lived there for 30 years.

### Theatre approved

The building of a permanent 700-seat theatre in the former Cotton Trading Hall at Manchester Royal Exchange has been approved by the city's planning committee.

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## Cancer research body criticized

By Our Medical Reporter

The Cancer Research Campaign, which last year distributed more than £2m in grants, is accused in the latest issue of *Doctor* of using "some highly questionable and misleading propaganda" about successes in controlling cancer.

Dr Louis Goldman, medical consultant of the journal, writes that about a year ago, an advertisement made the firm claim

that, when diagnosed early enough, "there is now a better than 50 per cent chance of curing cancer in most parts of the body". The truth was that many of the cancers, in particular of lung, stomach and even breast, could not be diagnosed early.

In the latest booklet the campaign had stated: "Doctors

suggest that more than half of cancer patients cured if the diagnosis was early was a long way from unpromising."

A spokesman for the campaign said last night that exaggerated claims misled the public. "I gave a balanced picture

## Churchill's life and work go on show

By Philip Howard

A grand exhibition illustrating the life of Sir Winston Churchill, from ancestry and the cradle to the solemn and subsequent secular canonization, opens today as the principal commemoration of the centenary of his birth.

As with most activities of the remarkable Churchill family, it is ambitious, unique, and superbly staged with no expense spared.

The "fine rooms" of Somerset House, exquisitely decorated and ceilinged by Sir William Chambers as the original home of the Royal Academy, have been reopened to the public for the exhibition after nearly 150 years of bureaucratic occupation by the Registrar General.

The hundreds of exhibits collected from all quarters cover not only the battles, triumphs, world crises and high politics of Sir Winston, but also his foibles, sense of mischief and even a few warts and all.

The exhibition is divided among six large and handsome rooms and almost completely obscures their decoration.

The first illustrates Churchill's heritage and ancestry from the Duke of Marlborough and his terrier Duchess Sarah, to Winston's birth in 1874.

The second room covers Winston's early life up to 1913 with objects as various as the Maser and sword he carried into the last great cavalry charge in history at Omdurman and the gold-headed mace he carried to the House of Commons when he was a wedding present.

Room three describes the First World War and the years afterwards in the wilderness.

Room four has oddments, bibelots and Churchill's heroes, including the favourite bust of Napoleon that sat on his desk for many years.

Room five opens with a shock as a life-size cut-out of a demonic photograph of Hitler with Churchill looming over his shoulder. It has everything about the last war.

Room six contains tributes, homage, portraits, and the only authentic combined painting by both Churchill and the School of Rubens.

The exhibition will be open from today until September 30, 10am to 7pm on weekdays, 2.30pm to 7pm on Sundays. Admission is 50p, or 25p for children or old age pensioners. Proceeds will go to the two national memorials to the grand old man, Churchill College, Cambridge, and the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust.

### Hall plan rejected

The development committee of Stratford-Avon council has rejected a plan, put forward by the Shakespeare Birthplace Trustees, to build a conference hall and coach bay next to the Shakespeare Centre.

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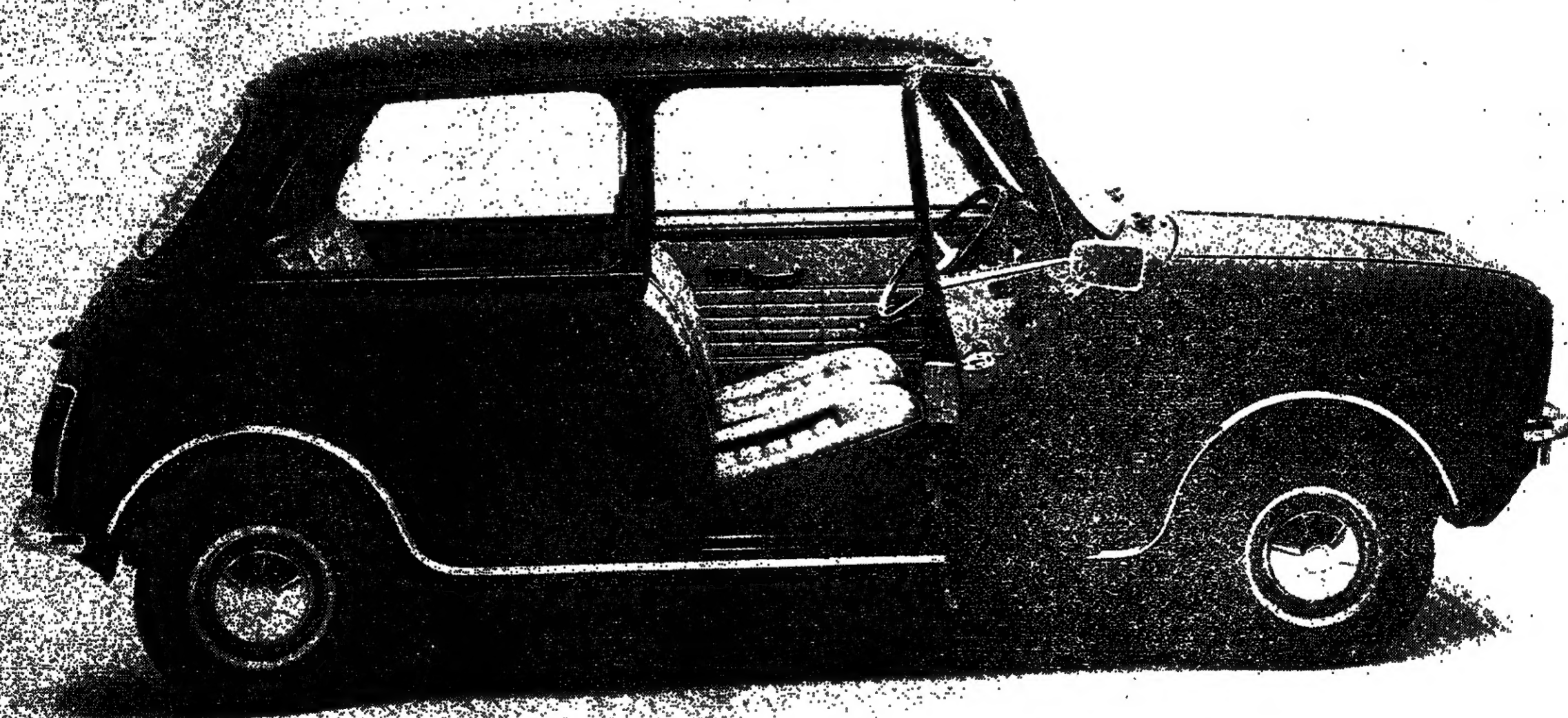


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## WEST EUROPE

# Communist blunders aid cause of M Giscard d'Estaing as foreign policy becomes poll issue

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, May 9

Foreign policy went largely by default in the presidential election campaign so far. The reason is that the average Frenchman is more interested in inflation than in the Middle East or Europe, and because all three leading candidates have endorsed, with minor shades of difference, the Gaullist concepts of national independence and a "European Europe".

But in the second round of the campaign, which opens officially tonight at midnight, it will play a much more central role.

The resignation of Herr Brandt, a victim of communist subversion, provides M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's supporters with ready ammunition in mobilising public opinion against the menace lurking behind M François Mitterrand.

The Soviet Government, and the French Communist Party, could not have acted more clumsily even if they wished to embarrass the candidate of the left. The Soviet Ambassador called on M Giscard d'Estaing two days ago, ostensibly to discuss Franco-Russian economic cooperation.

The French Communist Party has reacted indignantly, describing the visit as "inopportune". It could have been avoided. There was no better way of demonstrating that Soviet interests do not always coincide with those of the local party.

Georges Marchais, the Communist Party's secretary-general, conspicuous for his discretion in the first part of the campaign, has begun to indulge in such outrageous pronouncements of Gaullist faith that he cannot seriously expect they will take anyone in.

In the battle for the spoils of Gaullism, M Giscard d'Estaing's claim to be the true executor of the General's foreign policy rings truer in the ears of most Frenchmen than that of M Georges Marchais. M Michel Jobert, the Foreign Minister, has not had a moment's hesitation in announcing today that he was now supporting the Finance Minister.

M Giscard d'Estaing recalled at a press conference this morning that General de Gaulle had restored to France independence, and the stability of institutions. "This policy will be continued by me if I am elected," it was essential to give a new

impetus to European unity, both in the economic and especially the monetary fields, and politically. "1980 and the goal of European union is not so far off," he stated. He was already thinking of a timetable.

His personal friendship with Herr Helmut Schmidt, Herr Brandt's heir-apparent, and their common experience of monetary and economic problems would facilitate cooperation between France and West Germany. "France is an independent country which practices international cooperation. We will have relations with the United States based on partnership but not on dependence."

In a radio interview today, he emphasized that France would be able to avoid dependence on the United States if she followed a reasonable policy. "I want to be the candidate of freedom, liberalization and change," he declared.

Both candidates in this campaign were appealing to Gaullism. But one had always fought against it, while the other had always supported it. Those who would not have allowed General de Gaulle to come to power in 1958 are not qualified to appeal to the Gaullists," he stated.

## 18 nations mourn air crash victims

From Richard Wigg  
Paris, May 9

More than 400 Britons today joined the bereaved of 17 other countries to pay last homage to the victims of the worst disaster in civil aviation history. It was the crash of a Turkish Airlines DC10 on March 3 just after leaving Paris, in which more than 350 people were killed.

At the Thiais cemetery the Britons were among a thousand people who took part in a Christian ecumenical service followed by similar Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist and Hindu rites.

At the moving climax of the ceremony the relatives of all the nations led by their countries' ambassadors, walked in slow procession down a long line of poplars to lay their wreaths in a vaulted mortuary. It contained symbolically the names of 52 victims who have not been identified.

The Britons tried to control their emotions, but Turkish women were led away weeping uncontrollably. Some Japanese parents carried photographs of their young sons or daughters. Over the cemetery flew the flags of the nations to which the victims belonged.

M Aymar Achille-Fould, French Secretary of State for Transport, said to the bereaved in a short address: "May those of you who weep here for your loved ones know that France, too, looks on them as her own children."

The British Government was represented by Mr Stanley Claitor, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Department of Trade, and Sir Edward Tomkins, the Ambassador to France.

About 180 Britons lost their lives in the disaster after being transferred to the Turkish airliner at Paris because of a British Airways strike. Eighty of these victims have been identified over the past two months and many of the bodies returned for burial in their own countries. Today's ceremony was for the unidentified victims from all the 18 nations to whom the French



Relatives and friends of people who died in the Turkish Airlines DC10 crash near Paris placing flowers at the foot of a monument to the unidentified victims.

authorities plan to give burial in two plots at the Thiais cemetery in the next few days. A Staff Reporter writes: Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, said last night that the sound of aircraft, drowned the voice of the French minister who spoke at the funeral ceremony. That had been an outrageous violation of the feelings of bereaved people, and a violation of a pledge he had received from the British Foreign Office that no aircraft would fly over during the ceremony. He said he would be making the "strongest representation" to the Foreign Secretary about "this deplorable disregard by the French of a solemn pledge".

## Herr Brandt's detractors find fertile ground for sowing seeds of rumour

From Dan van der Vat  
Bonn, May 9

Two tendencies in the German national character, if there be such a thing, are now laid out in combat for the last word on the personality of Herr Willy Brandt, the fallen Chancellor.

On the left, which is to say within Herr Brandt's Social Democratic Party, a new legend of the "stab in the back" is being feverishly sown. On the right, among the opposition and the newspapers which support it, there is Schadenfreude, accompanied by the not altogether unprecedented or unrelated interest in kicking a man when he is down.

Today several newspapers and magazines have begun retelling the rumours about Herr Brandt's private life which have been common, not to say very common, gossip here for years, particularly in the last fortnight since the so-called "spy in the Chancellery" was arrested. Yesterday it was merely re-

ported that Herr Günter Gollmann, the suspected spy and Herr Brandt's personal assistant for party matters, had led to Herr Brandt's resignation.

He had, it was stated, threatened to reveal all he knew about alleged carelessness with top secret papers by the former Chancellor, and also "vague details of his private life" if he was brought to trial rather than returned to East Germany.

In today's press, specific stories have been retailed. The British concept of libel being unknown here, there is little or no risk in publishing such material. I am sure there is much more to come. It will get worse, and also farther and farther from the truth.

But there is nothing in any of it, published or unpublished, to suggest that Herr Brandt is anything but a normal human being made up of virtues and faults.

The fruits may come to include excessive honesty, self-indulgence, naivety, indiscretion and a strong tendency to trust the unworthy. There is a

strong element of death-wish in the former Chancellor's character, which provides the underlying explanation for his fall.

On the other side, elements in his party are saying that he was the victim of a plot involving ministers, intelligence agencies, members of the Opposition and the right-wing press.

Neither of these "stab in the back" theories nor Schadenfreude appear to fit the situation. In the calm of the future, historians will conclude that Willy Brandt, like the central figure in an ancient Greek tragedy, was destroyed by a flaw in his own character.

The indestructible political legacy of the man is the reconciliation with the Soviet block, the rehabilitation of his country, and the often forgotten fact that he persuaded the under- and the Scandinavians to purge their hate and fear of the Germans.

Against that we have now to set the fact that his private life bore a resemblance in one respect, apparently, to that of David Lloyd George.

## Russians embarrassed by resignation over 'spy'

From Edmund Stevens  
Moscow, May 9

Herr Brandt's abrupt resignation as Chancellor of West Germany is being handled gingerly by the Russian press. It has not mentioned the role or even the name of Günter Gollmann, the alleged East German spy who had ferreted his way into Herr Brandt's entourage.

Unmentioned also is the story of how Herr Brandt, who pioneered East-West détente with his Ostpolitik, was duped and humiliated by the East Germans after he won them diplomatic recognition and United Nations membership.

A Tass report in today's Moscow newspapers refers briefly to the Chancellor's statement to the Social Democratic group in the Bundestag on his reasons for his resignation, but gives only that part in which Herr Brandt pledged not to forsake the cause to which he had devoted his life.

Tass claims that political observers in Bonn give as the main reason for Herr Brandt's resignation "difficulties of an internal political character, also the campaign of defamation to which he was subjected by the Opposition".

In thus ascribing Herr Brandt's undoing to his political opponents, who are also the opponents of détente and will predictably make the most of the episode for their own purposes, the Russians seek to divert the blame from their East German allies and, by association, from themselves.

Such doctoring may serve some internal propaganda needs but is unlikely to remove the blush from East German faces or lessen the impact on world opinion of this self-inflicted blow to the Soviet block's détente policy. Frezza quotes West German opinion that Herr Brandt's resignation will not affect Bonn foreign policy.

But the Kremlin leaders can scarcely accept that at face value because they know only too well that Herr Brandt was the heart and soul of his Ostpolitik.

At the very least Moscow can expect a hardening of Bonn's attitude.

Whatever the repercussions, the prevailing optimism here is that in the long run the roots of détente are by now deep enough and strong enough to survive, especially in the economic field.

## Bonn Interior Minister under fire

From Our Own Correspondent  
Bonn, May 9

A large question mark hung today over the head of Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Minister of the Interior.

Until today, it seemed clear that he would take over the Foreign Ministry and the chairmanship of the Free Democrats in succession to Herr Walter Scheel who is expected to be elected President next Wednesday.

This could still happen because time is short. The day after the presidential election comes the election of the new Chancellor, and Herr Genscher, as to name his cabinet the next day. But a lot of politicians do not want it to happen.

Herr Genscher's critics point out that as Interior Minister he has been responsible for the counter-intelligence services.

These services failed to prevent Herr Günter Gollmann, the alleged "Spy in the Chancellery", whose discovery was the direct cause of Herr Brandt's resignation, from penetrating the heart of the Government.

Further, a number of Social Democrats, and even a few Free Democrats, are unhappy about the role of Herr Genscher himself in the events preceding the resignation.

Soon after the arrest of Herr Gollmann, Herr Genscher said there was no question of his being exchanged for prisoners held by the East Germans. This statement not only tied the Government's hands, it led by all accounts to an alleged attempt to blackmail Herr Brandt to get Herr Gollmann off.

Finally, the Free Democrats have sought an extension of the deadline for the nomination of presidential candidates from today to Tuesday, the eve of the ballot. This seems a curious thing to do when Government and Opposition have each put up a candidate.

The anti-Genscher elements want Herr Scheel to stay on both as party chairman and Foreign Minister. To stop Herr Genscher they would accept Dr Richard von Weizsäcker, the respected opposition nominee, as President.

## Salazar exile invests as university rector

From Our Correspondent  
Lisbon, May 9

Dr Rui Luís Gomes, one of Portugal's prominent left-wing exiles who returned home last week, has been invested as Rector of Oporto University. Seventeen years ago he was dismissed from his professorship by Dr Salazar, the late Prime Minister, because of his political activities.

He returns to the university at the request of the students. During his exile Dr Gomes, who is one of Portugal's most brilliant mathematicians, was a professor in Argentina and at Recife University in Brazil.

In 1949 he stood as opposition candidate for President but his candidacy was rejected by the Council of State. He served a prison sentence for his political activities from August, 1950 to September, 1957, after which he left the country.

At his investiture as rector he assured his fellow professors and students that he would work for the establishment of confidence between them.

About 500 political prisoners of the former regime are covered by an amnesty conceded by the junta, a legal source

disclosed today. The extradition of their cases has been in the hands of Dr Américo Monteiro, the assistant prosecutor, who has established his headquarters in the Law court building.

People who have lived in worked clandestinely for years are beginning to emerge. On the other hand, a commission of 100 judges, based in Lisbon, was dismissed as a communist and lived for years in Lisbon under a false identity.

Our New York Correspondent writes: The House of Representatives today issued a call for Portugal to open negotiations immediately with the national liberation movements in its African territories. The purpose, the said, should be "extensive, genuine colonialism" in the territories.

The statement was made at a press conference by Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, the Tanzanian chairman of the decolonisation committee. Mr Edwin Oba Nigerian chairman of the special committee on apartheid, and Mr Rashleigh Jackson, Guyanese president of the Council in Namibia (South-West Africa).

## Guerrillas blow up train

Beira, May 9.—Guerrillas today blew up a goods train on Mozambique's Beira-Malawi railway line with landmines near the major railway station of Inhames, 120 miles north of here, informed sources said. No one was hurt.

The sudden spate of guerrilla violence which has claimed at least nine lives during the past two days, is the first flare-up in this Portuguese East African territory since the military coup in Lisbon two weeks ago.

The attacks followed a call on May 3 by Samora Machel, Frelimo leader, for the first against Portuguese forces in Mozambique. The Lisbon Junta has since offered a ceasefire in Portuguese Africa.

Foreign Ministers of Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire and the Congo called today for an intensification of the guerrilla war in Portugal's African territories. Reuters.

## Monaco marks 25 years since the accession

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, May 9

Prince Rainier of Monaco today celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne of the Principality. The ceremonies to mark the event will reach a climax on Sunday when the Prince, Princess Grace and their three children invite all their 4,500 subjects to a mass picnic.

The Prince has, above all in these 25 years, ensured the Principality's economic transformation, multiplying the Monegasque business turnover some 188 times. There are now about 630 firms employing 18,000 people.

The Monaco Société des Bains de Mer, running Monaco's gaming and luxury hotel business, now accounts for some 30 per cent of the Principality's business activities.

## Senora Allende appeals for aid in Netherlands

From Our Correspondent  
The Hague, May 9

Senora Hortensia Allende widow of the Chilean President who died during the military coup last September, is visiting the Netherlands to help raise funds for the resistance Chile.

She has been received at highest government level, has talked to the Parliament Commission for Foreign Affairs and Mr Joop den Uyl, the Prime Minister, whom she appeals for help to isolate the pro regime in Chile economic and politically.

The working classes in are "living on bread and butter" Senora Allende has told a meeting in The Hague. The money collected in Netherlands will be sent to Senora Allende who coordinates European action for Chilean resistance.

## Government resigns in Iceland

Reykjavik, May 9.—The left-wing Government of Mr. Olafur Jóhannesson resigned during the night and a general election will be held on June 30.

Mr Jóhannesson's coalition, which included the People's Union (Communists), lost its majority in Parliament this week because of growing dissatisfaction over the country's economic difficulties. It had been in office for three years.

The last elections in June, 1971, resulted in a coalition government formed by the Independence Party and the Social Democrats, who won 28 seats in the 60-seat Althing (Parliament).

The Progressive Party led by Mr Jóhannesson won 17 seats, the People's Union 10 and the Liberal Left, five, making a total of 32 seats.

The three parties polled 51.2 per cent of the vote. Mr Jóhannesson took office on July 14, 1971, with two Communists in his seven-man Cabinet.—Agence France-Presse.

## Paris bourse open again after strike

Paris, May 9.—The Paris Bourse reopened today after a strike of nearly six weeks, the longest in its history. No serious rises or falls were reported, however, and share prices showed little change.

## Why Poppy Day?

In remembering the dead by wearing a Poppy it's sometimes easy to forget that the money you give for it is support the living—the dependants and disabled not only of two World Wars but also of the many little wars between and since. The annual Poppy Appeal can possibly cover the cost of a life liveable for the thousands of survivors who need and deserve our help—Permanent homes, Rest homes, Rehabilitation Centres, Workshops, Jobs, Monthly Allowances to the permanently disabled and widows—and advice and assistance of every kind.

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## Freedom of Speech

Are students wrong to ban 'apostles of racialism' from the campus? Is academic disruption ever a necessary part of the Socialist presence in the university? Follow the debate on academic freedom in the THES with Ralph Miliband, the full NUS resolution on racialism and a reply from Conservative students.

Also in this week's issue:  
Examinations: Special articles by two dons at York University—Edmond Jones and Robert Jones.  
Polytechnic profile: Trent.  
'Gossip' at the University of Wales.  
Social anthropology: special review pages.

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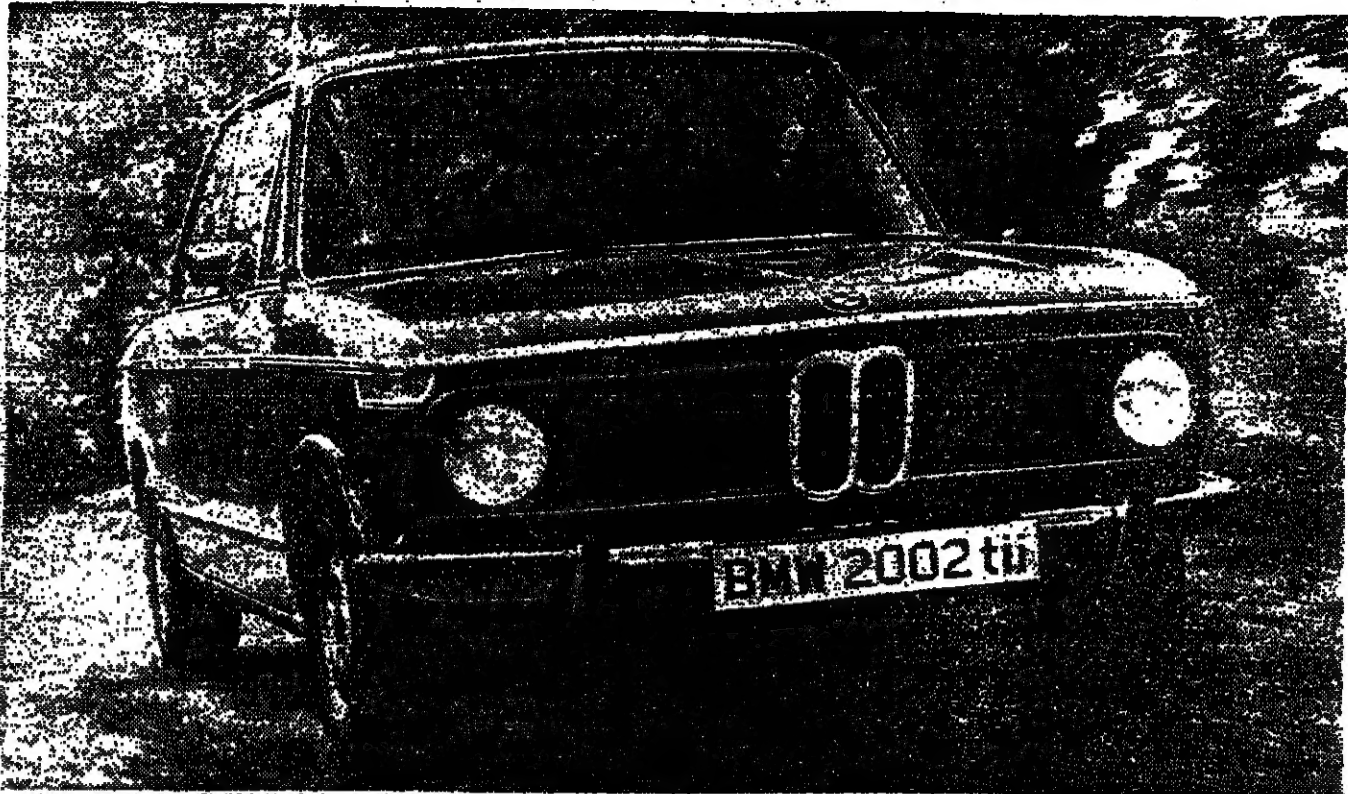
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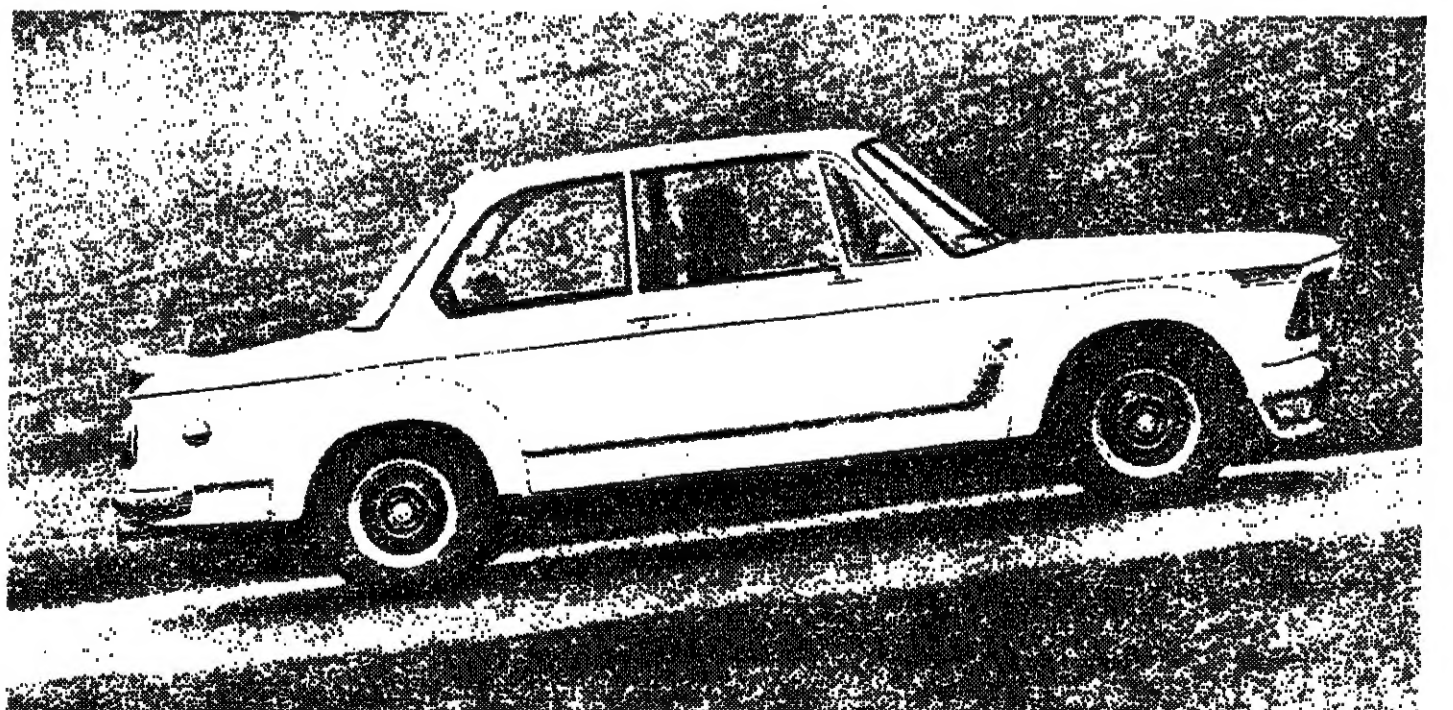


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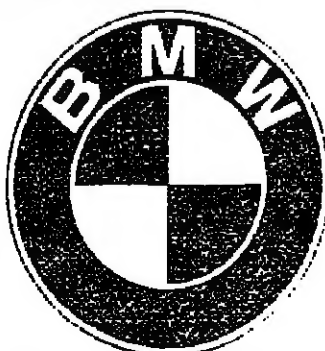
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From Fred Emery

## Chicago Tribune withdraws its support of Mr Nixon, demanding his removal

In a reference to its past support for Mr Nixon, it says: "We saw the public man in his first administration and we were impressed. Now in about

"He is preoccupied with appearance rather than substance. His aim is to find a way to sell the idea that disreputable schemes are actually good or are defensible for some trumped-up cause.

"He is humorless to the point of being inhumane. He is devious. He is vacillating. He is

"We do not share the White House belief that impeachment requires evidence of a specific crime. We believe a President may be removed simply for failing to do his job, or so discrediting himself that he loses public respect and with it, his ability to govern effectively."

**King Hussein and Queen Alya of Jordan with their newly-born daughter Haya.**

It was only the third time in Canadian history that a government had been defeated in a no-confidence vote and the first time a government had fallen as a result of its Budget.

The downfall of the Government was precipitated by the disenchantment of the left-wing NDP with some of the Government's social programmes and its inability to halt inflation, now running at a rate of 10.4 per cent a year.—Remer.

Leading article, page 23

From Michael Hornsby

The rail strike threatened to spread to workers in the post and inland revenue departments when the Confederation of Central Government Employees called on its members to stop work from dawn tomorrow in support of the railwaymen.

The Home Ministry immediately gave a warning that

The AIRF, which is controlled by Communist and Socialist parties, claims the membership of about half the 1,400,000 full-time railway workers. Most of the others belong to a rival

marshalling yards in Pradeshtote to disperse picketing strikers who had effectively paralysed the operation of the important link between the eastern and western halves of the railway network.

Regular and territorial soldiers also were being widely used to guard and man the main railway installations, provide armed escorts on trains, patrol sections of track vulnerable to sabotage and protect "loyal" workers against intimidation.

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OVERSEAS

# Religious party holds up formation of new Israel Cabinet

From Eric Marsden  
Jerusalem, May 9

While the attempt by Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, to arrange a Syria-Israel disengagement agreement steadily in the limelight, a related political drama is being played out in Jerusalem—the intricate negotiations by Mr. Yitzhak Rabin to form a new Government to succeed that of Mrs Golda Meir.

Mr. Rabin, a former Chief of Staff and Ambassador in Washington, is Minister of Labour in the present Government. When he accepted President Katsir's invitation to become a Cabinet member after being chosen by the Labour Party as its Prime Minister-designate, Mr. Rabin said confidently that he hoped to submit a list of ministers well within the three weeks allowed to him.

However, he has found the Cabinet formation process more difficult than he expected and two weeks have passed without result. If necessary, Mr. Rabin can ask for another 21 days when the present mandate runs out on May 17, but he is pushing his efforts to complete his task before then.

The delay in setting up a new Government is causing criticism. The Israel constitution provides that when a Prime Minister has resigned the outgoing Government must continue in office until a new one is set up.

Many people feel it is wrong that a caretaker Government, including ministers who are held to blame for mistakes leading to the October war, should be taking crucial decisions on Israel's future, such as where to redraw the border on the Golan Heights.

Mr. Menachem Begin, the Opposition leader, has repeatedly declared that a Government which has resigned has no authority to commit the nation to withdraw from occupied territory.

Mr. Rabin's chief difficulty is that although he set out to renew the coalition between the Labour Alignment, the National Religious Party and the Independent Liberals, the NRP so far has rejected all his invitations to serve in the Government. He needs its 10 seats to give him a comfortable margin, with 68 out of the 120 Knesset members.

The NRP fears that a Government led by Mr. Rabin may be too susceptible to remarks made by him recently when he hinted at the possibility of the return to Arab control of Ramallah, near Jerusalem, and Etzion, a group of Jewish settlements near Bethlehem.

Labour Party leaders would prefer a Government with a majority, however small. They maintain that in spite of the protest demonstrations which have developed in the past few months, the party won a mandate last December to rule for four years and that Mr. Rabin is entitled to serve out that term if he succeeds in forming a Government.

This view is becoming more and more unpopular in Israel and the demand for another general election this year is growing stronger.

# 29 missing after earthquake in Japan

From Peter Hazlehurst  
Tokyo, May 9

Twenty-nine people were missing tonight after a strong earthquake ripped across south-eastern Japan, touching off landslides and fires.

At least 117 houses and buildings were destroyed. One person is known to have died and another 26 were injured.

The earthquake, which rumbled through and started landslides in Tokyo, hit the Izu peninsula, 90 miles south-west of the capital. It disrupted train services and blocked roads in areas adjoining the Izu peninsula. The epicentre of the earthquake was in the Pacific Ocean, 12 miles from the peninsula.

As minor tremors continued to shake the area later today, officials instructed schoolchildren to evacuate potentially dangerous premises.

Many Japanese, conscious of their country's unstable geological structure, were reminded of the horror of the great Kanto earthquake which destroyed 408,000 homes and killed 99,331 people in 1923.



Ronald Biggs talking to reporters in Rio de Janeiro yesterday.

# Mr Biggs mobbed by reporters

Rio de Janeiro, May 9.—Ronald Biggs, the British train robber, was cornered by Brazilian journalists today when he left the safety of his seaside apartment.

The journalists mobbed Mr Biggs and carried him physically into a park nearby when the car in which he was being driven ran out of petrol on a coastal road. Questioned by the reporters, he denied that he was trying to make money by charging fees for interviews. He said he was only trying to protect the exclusivity of his memoirs, which were being written by a British journalist friend.

"I am not in financial troubles, but the money from the train robbery ran out eight years ago", he said.

Earlier he told reporters squatting outside his apartment that he was afraid London detectives would try to kidnap him. He has 27 days left to find a nation willing to give him residence before the Brazilian Ministry of Justice deports him to a country of its choice.

Mr Biggs, aged 44, is out of jail on conditional liberty. He must not stay out later than 10 pm, may not drink alcohol or visit night clubs, and must report once a week to the police.

According to legal sources in the federal capital of Brasilia, Mr Biggs has still "a more than fair chance" of remaining in Brazil if the supreme appeals court rules in his favour.—Reuter and AP.

# Russian trawler rescues five

Wellington, May 9.—A Russian trawler today took five men off a storm-battered New Zealand research vessel, the Achernar, reported to be making for Dunedin on one engine with her side stove in. Four men stayed on board.

# 45 divisions line up on each side of Sino-Soviet border

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

China and the Soviet Union both built up their forces to a "c" number of 45 divisions in the border areas last year. But the likelihood of a Russian attack on China this year is discounted in a new analysis published today.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies in its Strategic Survey 1973, refers to speculation that the Soviet Union, if it did want to attack China, would have to do it soon. After 15 years of nuclear tests, Chinese capabilities were nearing the point where a "surgical strike" on their nuclear installations by the Russians could no longer be certain of success.

The institute says that evidence suggests a great deal of Soviet effort has been devoted to the construction of barracks, family quarters, road and rail links and permanent training grounds near the border—all of which suggests a "garrison force".

The Soviet forces, which do not seem to have been reinforced from Europe or western Russia, include surface-to-surface missiles, and the 500-mile range Scaleboard. Their air defences include the Sam-6 missile which proved itself in the Middle East war last October.

The institute says: "With the powerful Pacific fleet and its air-based naval air arm, these Soviet theatre forces in the Sino-Soviet border area provide a balanced, hard-hitting and effective force which is trained and equipped both for nuclear and for on-nuclear operations."

On the other hand, the institute goes on, it is difficult to believe the Soviet Union could launch a successful offensive into Manchuria and north China without major reinforcement of the 3 divisions, even if they were supported by tactical nuclear weapons.

Russia's nuclear forces could probably have destroyed the Chinese missile force in 1964 or during the Cultural Revolution, the institute says, adding that it should go to poor countries with severe balance of payments difficulties so that they can maintain their essential imports over the next 12 months.

In his appeal, Dr. Waldheim said that any assistance given should be in addition to existing levels of aid and should be provided soon. So far as possible it should be in the form of grants or, where this was not possible, low-interest loans.

The appeal was sent to the main industrialized countries and the main oil-producing countries.

# UN call to help countries hit by price increases

From Our Own Correspondent  
New York, May 9

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, today launched an appeal for immediate assistance to the countries worst hit by recent price increases, including that of oil. He sent the appeal to 44 countries with the request that they should announce their contributions by June 15.

The appeal derives from the recent special session of the General Assembly on raw materials and development. The intention is that the assistance countries should go to poor countries with severe balance of payments difficulties so that they can maintain their essential imports over the next 12 months.

In his appeal, Dr. Waldheim said that any assistance given should be in addition to existing levels of aid and should be provided soon. So far as possible it should be in the form of grants or, where this was not possible, low-interest loans.

The appeal was sent to the main industrialized countries and the main oil-producing countries.

# Illness keeps Chinese Premier from banquet

From David Bonavia  
eking, May 9

Mr Chou En-tai, the Chinese Prime Minister, is unwell and tonight cancelled his attendance at a banquet given in his honour by President Senghor of Senegal.

Official Chinese sources said that Mr Chou's sickness was not serious but recalled that he was aged 76.

Mr Chou has been scrupulous in attending all banquets given by or for foreign heads of government visiting Peking in the past few years. Though he looked alert and healthy at his public appearance, a few days ago, there have been reports of the excessive work load which he has to bear.

As Prime Minister and chief spokesman on foreign affairs, he had been taking on responsibilities which would be shared between several men in most countries.

Some observers have noted that the reports of Mr Chou's fatigue have coincided with the increasing prominence of Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, a Deputy Prime Minister and member of the Politburo, who last year emerged from seven years in political obscurity after his disgrace in the Cultural Revolution.

There is, however, still no obvious successor to the post of Prime Minister, should Mr Chou become further incapacitated, nor is there a obvious successor of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

# Sensitive issue of automation threatens to eliminate most of the printers' jobs on main newspapers

## Battle in New York composing rooms

From Peter Strafford  
New York, May 9

A quiet but determined test of strength is now under way in New York between the main daily newspapers and the printers' union. It centres on the sensitive issue of automation in the composing room, and the fact that it is good for newspaper economics but cuts out most of the jobs held by printers.

So far, none of the three papers—The New York Times, the Daily News and the Post—has failed to come out. There appears, in fact, to be a general determination to avoid another damaging strike of the sort that has killed so many New York papers in the past.

But things moved nearer to a showdown last Monday night when the Daily News, which has lost a great deal of advertising in recent weeks as a result of a printers' go-slow, decided it had had enough. It switched to a new automated process by which it can print without the printers. The printers immediately set up picket lines outside the building in an attempt to stop the paper coming out but the other unions crossed them. Since then, the Daily News, smaller and with a different link to its pages, has continued to be printed on a temporary basis on the new machines by non-union staff.

The question now is how long both sides will hold out. Mr Bertram Powers, the forceful leader of the New York printers, maintains that the Daily News cannot hold out for long, and that the test will come when it has to produce the big Sunday papers. But he himself is not being supported by his parent union, the International Typographical Union, and this means that his members are deprived of strike benefits.

The dispute has its roots back in 1970, when a new three-year contract was worked out between the newspapers and all the unions concerned. It was generally regarded as a generous settlement, which gave the unions substantial wage increases without extracting any undertaking from them about automation, an oversight which the management came to regret later on.

Next time round, therefore, they resolved to do better, and they have made automation the main issue ever since negotiations for a new contract got under way early last year.

They have told the printers that they will guarantee them jobs for the rest of their working lives, but that in return they want unlimited rights to introduce automation into their composing rooms.

The printers replied that they accepted automation and the abolition of jobs that it entailed. But they wanted much firmer guarantees than they had been offered, and they wanted the papers to pay the printers' bonuses as incentives to retire.

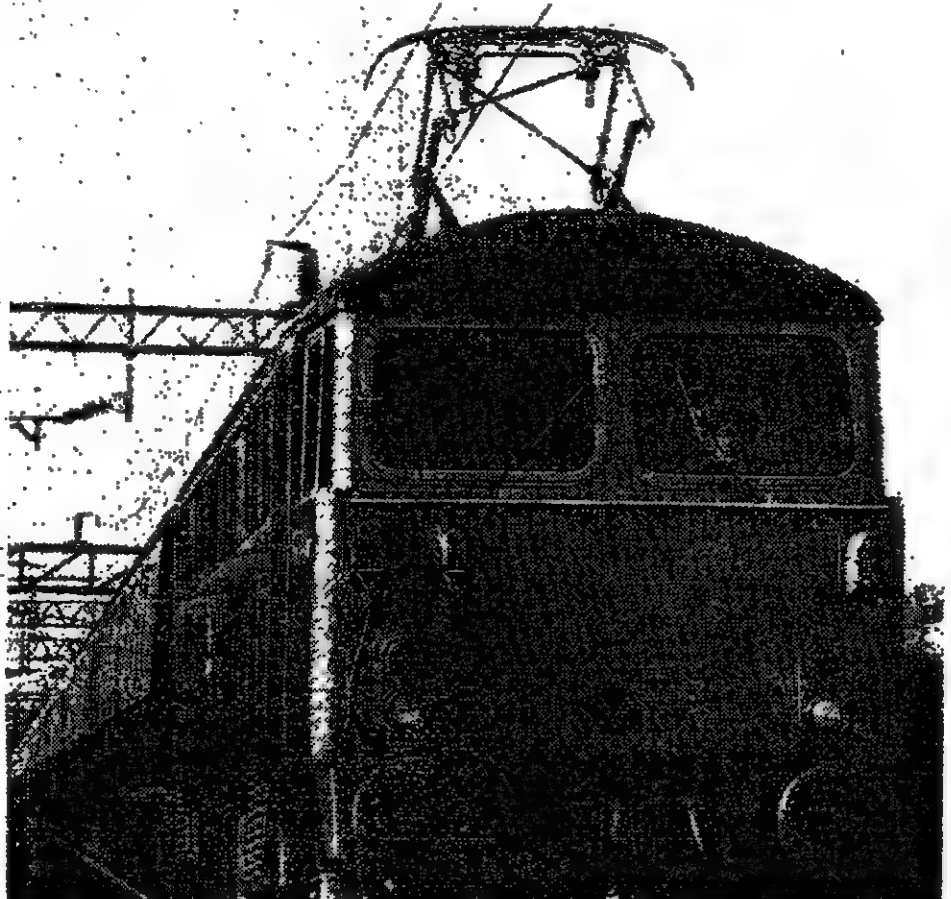
Both sides recognize that once new automatic equipment is introduced, virtually all the printers' jobs, as they exist at present, will disappear. Some of the printers would be retrained in work the new equipment, while others would have to be transferred to other jobs, probably very unlike what they had been doing.

The negotiations have now been under way, on and off, for well over a year. They have been brought to a pitch by the printers' go-slow, and by the response by the Daily News, but Mr Powers said this week that battle had only been joined. He did not expect the crucial test for some weeks.

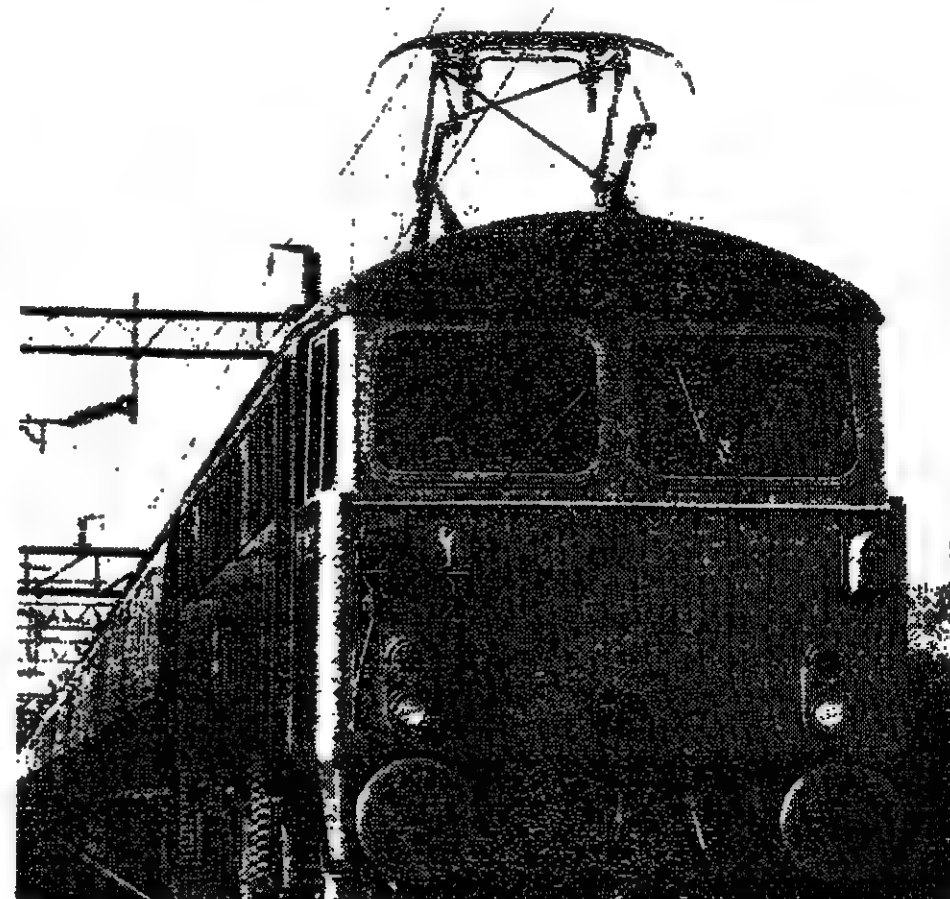
Mr Powers was himself very much involved when the Daily News made its switch to automated equipment this week. He was in the composing room when the first magnesium plates were brought in from the new process. The printers refused to handle them, and he himself twisted one in his hands so that it became unusable.

The management called the police, and all the printers, some 200 at the time, were herded off the premises. Mr Powers and seven of the printers were taken to court, and charged with criminal trespass.

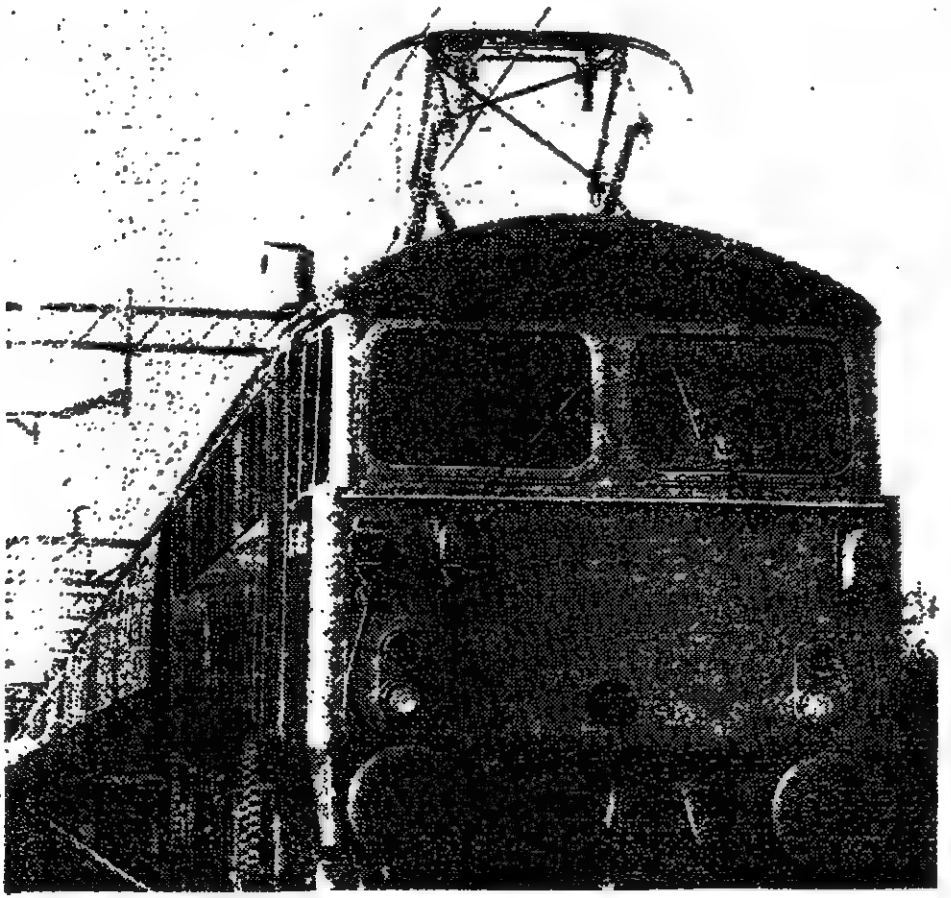
The New York Times and the Post have not been involved in this particular dispute, since the printers have been concentrating on the Daily News. But the Times, which has automated equipment installed and ready for use, has promised to help the News if it runs into trouble, an undertaking taken to mean that it would print it on its own presses. This would almost certainly provoke the printers into extending their action.



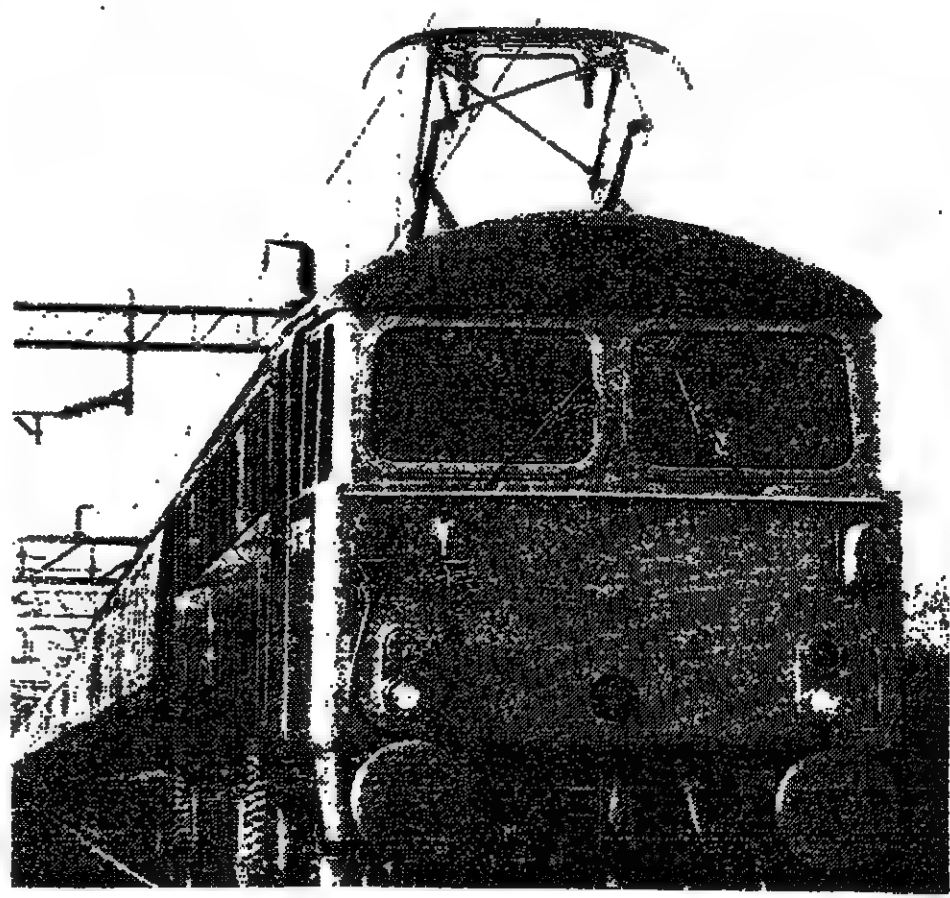
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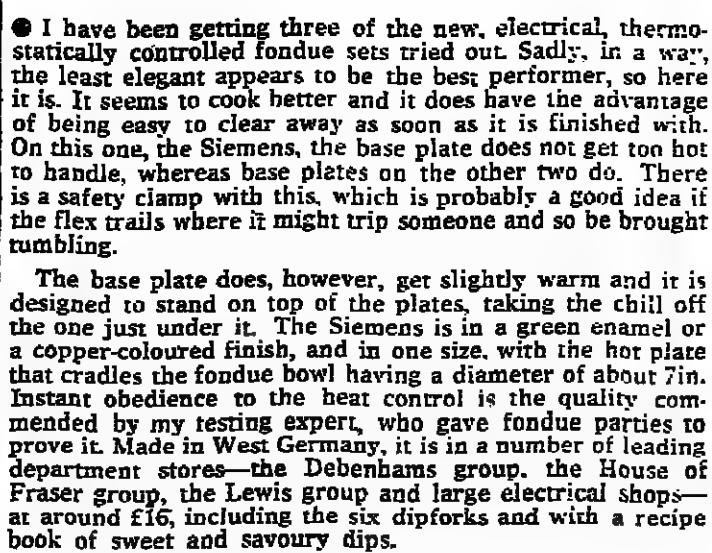




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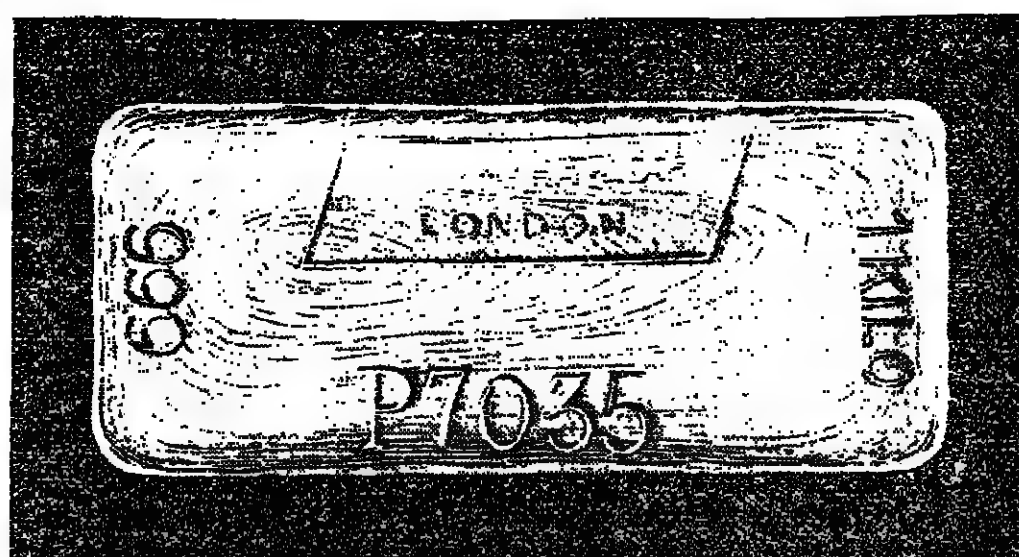


## Sheila Black



Not in the book is a rather good recipe, worth giving here. Mix 4oz of bitter chocolate with a half-pint of double cream, two tablespoons clear honey, and a couple of tablespoons of rum or brandy (more if you wish). Add the honey and the spirit after the chocolate and cream have been gently melted and stirred. Use portions of fruit as dips—mandarins, apples and bananas are all good. The very thin like to dip marshmallows or sponge fingers or digestive biscuits.

If you have difficulty in finding the fondue set, write to Marketing Manager, Siemens Ltd., Great West House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex (01-568 8281) for your nearest stockist.



**"A solid investment" – *The Times*.**

"If you fancy a small gamble on silver, and could do with an unusual paper-weight as well, take a look at this Kilobar Paperweight."—*The Financial Times*.

The above drawing shows the actual-sized Silver Kilobar 'Paperweight', which measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches x 2 inches x  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and contains over 2.2 pounds of pure silver. Each bar is presented in its own velvet-lined case, and makes an ideal gift.

We will engrave your name, initials, message, etc., on the ingot, with no extra cost for up to 25 letters. Each Silver Kilobar is stamped with the dealer's mark, seal and number, as well as '1 KILO' and '.999' (the fraction of pure silver in the bar).

The value of silver quadrupled in the 3 years ending February 1974. In fact the value of silver more than doubled in the first 2 months of this year. Each Kilobar should therefore be considered as an heirloom investment.

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\*Today's price guaranteed for all orders received within 10 days.

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I would like to order \_\_\_\_\_ Silver Kilobar 'Paperweight(s)' at £125 Each\* (inc. V.A.T.).

Please accept my enclosed cheque for £\_\_\_\_\_.

Please engrave the following:

NAME

ADDRESS

The Christian Dior shop at 9 Conduit street, London, W1, has a knack for original presents. I like the present range of plastic "tortoiseshell" which, even if it doesn't look like tortoiseshell (which it does) looks richer than its prices suggest. The photograph frames are unusual—the round one (top left in the picture) is of pear and tortoiseshell plastic. The outer diameter is about 7in and the actual photo-frame diameter is 3in; the price being £5. The square frame (4 1/2 in) has a round picture hole and costs £3. There is a very pretty one, like frames for three

miniatures in a row on a 5½in piece of tortoiseshell, at £2.75 (not in the picture). The handbag or pocket frame is a flat, gold-coloured metal (nearly 2½in square). The two sides clip together firmly—a really smart little possession or gift, this, at £4. The little pill-box is also attractive, though rather too large for a pocket and more handbag or table size at about 2½in by 1½in (£1.50 only). Everything can be posted, the cost usually being about 30p. Telephone Miss Moon to ask about what appeals to you—01499 6255.

● Weather permitting, it ought to be possible to cut succulent asparagus about now. My favourite mail order firm, which sells between May and July, is A. R. Paske and Co, of Regal Lodge, Kentford, Newmarket (telephone Newmarket 750611).

All the spears are posted the day they are cut. They are hydro-cooled, then packed into corrugated fibreboard boxes to keep them cool and moist. Furthermore, the spears are graded according to thickness and the uniformity is a decided help when it comes to cooking times.

Choose from Extra Selected  
 #1 to 1in diameter at thickest  
 part of spear) at £120 per lb  
 (which means 10 to 12 spears;  
 selected (#1 to #in) at £1 per  
 lb (15 to 17 spears); and Choice  
 (#in to #in) at 85p per lb (18  
 to 25 spears). Add 50p postage  
 for a 2lb standard pack to get  
 our delivery by first-class mail,  
 which is strongly recommended;  
 or 32p for parcel post for Stan-  
 dard pecks of up to 4lb. Cash  
 orders. A price of prices can  
 be sent. A 5p cash customer  
 may a cash sum in advance,  
 have fresh-cut bunches sent off  
 throughout the season.

Don't blame Southern Vintners for a number of complaints over The Times offer of basic wine-making kits and books. Muddles had nothing to do with them and I still heartily commend their wares. Since

the Budget, queues have been forming for the grape juices for all sorts of wines. I find the trouble with my wines is that every visitor drinks up and I do not get the chance to lay down a stock.

I did buy in a lot of juices before the VAT—but their prices were unaffected by the tax on wines. Whether or not the extra VAT for fruit drinks applies, nobody knows, but as it cannot be a drink until the wine is "de-alcoholized" and "matured" the concentrated grape juice, we hope that it escapes. I have tried every kind of grape juice, and the one that produces the best results for me is the South-West Virginia brand. It was bought in March, that your ordinaires are 12p the bottle instead of 10p. I recommend the speciale and the superior juices, which work out at from 15p the bottle or thereabouts, plus 10p per six bottles and the tiny, thermosatic heater.

The champagnes are much easier to make than one thinks and turn out as extraordinarily drinkable, sparkling, light, white wines. The main problem has always been clarity. I think I have the knock-filter bags, bottling twice, and standing up the bottles while chilling, so that any sediment settles. You could serve the wine in coloured glass if it is cloudy because the taste is still pleasant. But

there are some new corks—pictured here—which approximate to the methods used by many professional sparkling wine producers. I haven't yet had a chance to try out these new gadgets but reckon, from experience, that they are functional.

The plastic "corks" have long tubes on them which collect the sediment and which can be cut off, the hole they leave being filled with plastic stoppers and the wire cage holding all in place while the clearing process goes on. Do not decant plastic corks. Avoid corked champagne. If you have horse-brewed champagnes since their hollowness can collect the undesirable sediment and they are re-usable. Besides, they fit very, very tightly.

The grape juices will almost certainly have to go up in price next June so get order forms now. If you can drive to the store, ask for a sale and there is a discount for personal shoppers. Otherwise, there are national stockists everywhere and a good mail order system. Address: The Wine Shop, 100 yards, Bizzell's Avenue, Hove, Sussex BN1 1PS.

● The Stylophone, I learnt recently, was first sold in 1968, but I had never come across one until a few weeks ago. It was then I tried to play the Stylophone 350S. A curious instrument, this, which simulates a great many instrumental sounds and some sounds an orchestra cannot manage, The Stylophone is incredibly easy to play, and the effects it can achieve are legion.

By pressing control keys, you can mix strings with brass, and get pipe and woodwind sounds together. Foot pedals give you vibrato, and you can accompany records, amplifying them with your own created sounds. There is even a "decay" key to reproduce the eighteenth-century tone of a harpsichord. I can't play a note, but did wander from piccolo to bassoon, from trumpet to sax, and all by means of stons.

I admit that I couldn't be sure what the Stylophone was for, except for fun and amateurs. But I'm sure they tell me true when they say it sells to groups, to the young, to the serious music group and all sorts of associations and individuals because it *does make amateur entertaining sound less amateur*. The price, £39.50, is not out of this world when you consider the versatility of the instrument. It weighs only 3½lb and measures 13in by 11½in by 2½in. Get all the details from Dubreq Studios, Stylophone House, 120-132, Crickwood Lane, London W2 2DN or see it in most music shops from the end of this week. Dubreq is happy to arrange demonstrations—telephone 01-450 5476.

king your own clothes—  
business of actually stitching  
m together and getting the  
ms straight—is not so diffi-  
t. What is hard is to cut and  
le the clothes to look like  
hion products. Patterns are  
id, as are fabric departments,  
: most women still banker  
r some exclusive style in  
h materials.

Mrs Weisz, who runs a boutique called Quintessence, at Chelsea Manor Street (off the King's Road near Chelsea Town Hall, London, SW3), has long been a specialist in the design, and style part of dresses, suits and suits. This is not done the cheap. Mrs Weisz goes to Paris, where she is now well known at the fabric house of Loro Piana. She has a series of rooms doors only to fashion. Mrs. She buys dress lengths of 7, not rolls and rolls of material. Then she designs the dresses and sells a package—often exclusive—material, her own design, and a series of interlining everything an atelier couturier with high standards want.

cuts the material for you and gives a fitting before her package is complete. The final sewing together and finishing is made as foolproof as possible.

She is extraordinarily versatile, and brimming with ideas for her customers. She is cunning, too, adapting patterns to be made for a coat or a skirt and jacket or a day dress. Out-of-town visitors need just 48 hours to get the pattern cutting and first fitting done, then the package can be posted on. The fitting is the important thing, the thing that makes the style stylish. If you want them, there can be more

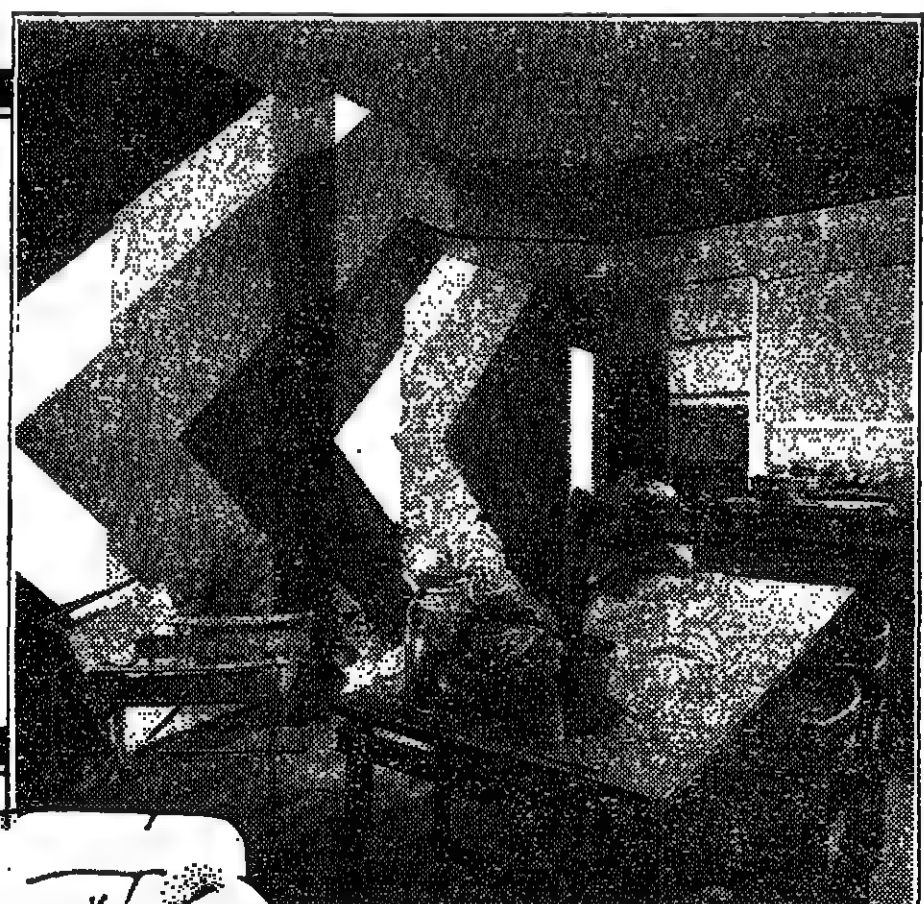
I have seen her clothes and they hang beautifully. A day dress starts at about \$35, an evening, dress more. Literally hundreds of her customers were convinced they could never tackle good clothes for themselves and now find it straightforward and rewarding. Some women do use her patterns for local dressmakers, where such luxuries still exist. You don't really need a dressmaker with Mrs. Welfz's patterns, just a woman who can sew—Mrs. W. provides the imagination. Telephone her on: 01-352 7403 on

This is not, I must stress, just pattern service. Mrs Weisz

● This silver ring is by a young girl called Alex Murray and you will find it at Booty Jewellery for £18. The "stones" are of polyester resin in any colour you like—any colour of the spectrum is the way Alex describes it. The silver is cast, then placed in the resin mould and the resin is poured in. Very wearable, very pretty. At Booty of 14/18, Holborn, London, EC1.

Also see Booty's exhibitions of jewelry at 9A New Bond Street. At present, they have a display of dainty, imaginative but not-so-modern pieces by Clare Murray. Tiny mice shelter under flowers; birds perch by moonstone ponds; village scenes are softened by cottages and trees. Booty might post Alex Murray's ring (the similar surnames are coincidental) so telephone to ask—01-242 1891.

We've 22 pages of imaginative reasons why colour is coming back in a big way...including fresh thoughts on paint (and preparation for it); on borderline braids for cushions, curtains and covers; on pretty-as-the-picture framing; and on blinds as a unifying feature in room decor. \* Take a look, too, at hidden lighting \* modern storage in a 19th century setting \* and a delightful two-period country house.



**We spend a third of our lives sunk in sleep. We take it for granted when it comes easily... yet search desperately when it eludes us.**

Yet we know so little about sleep and what it does for us. Here are some of the secrets we *have* unveiled \* Elsewhere in the issue: Barbara Castle by husband Ted \* Gregory Peck on the brink of a new career \* and a Competition that could win you a VIP weekend at Newmarket races. (Exclusive to readers in Gt. Britain.)

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## Education: Differing policies, similar problems

The story of Reading and Slough into the county country club area, he said, would lead to difficulties in the harmonization of education policy. Slough is a very small town, he said, and had supported the system and had to form colleges. Reading had three schools which would stand out from the pattern of the county. The school was the Clara, a secondary modern school, and two selective grammar schools, the Kendrick (girls) and the Reading (for boys).

The idea, he said, was one associated with his vice-chairman, Rear-Admiral Raymond Tribe. What would be

The Arc, at Harberton Mead, Oxford, is a small play-group and nursery school run on "free school" lines. The school, which is

privately run, is open between 9 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., five days a week and charges 30p per half-day session and 15p for lunch.

By "free", the Arc appears to mean that the school seeks to bring out what is best in the individual

rather than what qualities society may find most convenient. Parents who care to discuss the matter further should contact The Secretary, The Art, Harbertson Mead, Oxford, tel. Oxford 64089.

There are many private schools throughout the

Thames Valley, reflecting the affluence of many of the area's residents. Details are available in List 70, List of Independent Schools in England and Wales, available from the Stationery Office at 89p.

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## KHRUSHCHEV MEMOIRS

# More than enough crazy people around to start World War III

(With authorization of Time Magazine, exclusive to The Times)

In this time of scientific and cultural enlightenment, while the human mind soars to heights it has never reached before, man simultaneously expends more energy than ever before on perfecting the means of his own destruction. The world is divided into camps, each preparing to annihilate the other. In addition to the struggle going on between the opposing classes within individual societies, the world is rent by conflicts between states with different political systems.

Some people thought that World War II would be the war to end all wars because mankind would agree never to let such massive destruction happen again. But we've now reached the point where some people are talking about a World War III. You can't just brush such a suggestion aside by saying, "No, that's impossible now that there are nuclear weapons." World War III is possible. There are more than enough crazy people around who would like to start one. I know that our government doesn't want war, and when I was in the leadership, I did everything I could to avoid war. But anything is possible.

To those people who claim that the development of nuclear weapons precludes war, I say that the development of nuclear weapons precludes limited war; that is, it precludes war fought with conventional weapons. Now, there is the ever-present danger that big states will be drawn into a military conflict between smaller states; and once that happens—no matter what guarantees, assurances, and agreements may exist—it's hard to believe that a drowning man won't clutch at straws.

If it ever comes down to a question of whether or not to face defeat, there is sure to be someone who will be in favour of pushing the button, and the missiles will begin to fly.

In other words, now that the big countries have thermonuclear weapons at their disposal, they are sure to resort to those weapons if they begin to lose a war fought with conventional means. If it ever comes down to a question of whether or not to face defeat, there is sure to be someone who will be in favour of pushing the button, and the missiles will begin to fly. Once one side, in desperation, starts using atomic and hydrogen bombs, a global disaster will be upon us. I once expressed this idea in a speech—and I recently heard a bourgeois journalist refer to my speech over the radio.

The United States has been our potential enemy; certainly it has been our most dangerous adversary. If we had given the West a chance, war would have been declared while Dulles was still alive. But we were the first to launch rockets into space, and we exploded the most powerful nuclear devices. We performed those feats first, ahead of the United States, Britain, and France—which are the principal performers in the orchestra of international politics, with the Americans calling the tune for their allies. Our scientific accomplishments and our obvious military might had a sobering effect on aggressive forces in the United States, Britain, France, and, of course, in the Bonn government. It's no small thing that we have lived to see the day when the Soviet Union is considered, in terms of its economic and military might, one of the two most powerful countries in the world.

I remember President Kennedy once stated in a speech or at a press conference that the United States had the nuclear missile capacity to wipe out the Soviet Union two times over, while the Soviet Union had enough atomic weapons to wipe out the United States only once. He added, "The United States is none the less obliged to respect the Soviet Union and to avoid conflicts." When journalists asked me to comment on Kennedy's statement, I said, jokingly, "Yes, I know what Kennedy claims, and he's quite right. But I'm not complaining—as long as the President understands that even though he may be able to destroy us twice, we're still capable of wiping out the United States, even if it's only once. I'm grateful to the President for recognizing that much. We're satisfied to be able to finish off the United States first time around. Once is quite enough. What good does it do to annihilate a country twice? We're not a bloodthirsty people."

These remarks of mine drew some smiles from the newsmen. I can't express the same confidence about subsequent Ameri-

can Presidents—especially Nixon. To my way of thinking, he's unpredictable. I'd even say unbalanced. I don't know what motivates him, other than his obvious ideological hatred for Communism and everything progressive. The main issue now is for all the leaders of the world to recognize the war must be prevented because, if it breaks out in this day and age, it will bring disaster to the whole planet. Mao Tse-tung believes that a new war would weaken the capitalist countries and therefore lead to further revolutionary gains for the proletariat. That's ridiculous. War would do as much harm to the socialist countries as it would to anyone else.

Despite what Mao says, social reform is an internal question, to be decided by the people of each country on their own. I'm speaking now about the class struggle, everywhere and at all times, which can't be resolved at the conference table. The capitalists and the working class can't be reconciled in friendly meetings. The struggle will end only when Marxism-Leninism triumphs everywhere and the class enemy vanishes from the face of the earth. Both history and the future are on the side of the proletariat's ultimate victory. Gradually in some cases, suddenly in others, the political systems in capitalist countries will change for the better; the people will have the final say, and the existing relationship between exploiters and exploited will dissolve.

We Communists must hasten this process by any means at our disposal, everywhere. We must remember that while the capitalist powers are unlikely to risk a world war, they will never miss an opportunity to conduct subversive ideological policies against us. I consider that normal and legitimate. The capitalists use their ideological propaganda, and we use ours. We must never forget that our enemies are always working against us, always looking for a chance to exploit some oversight on our part.

There's a battle going on in the world to decide who will prevail over whom: will the working class prevail, or the bourgeoisie? The working class is convinced that the bourgeoisie has exhausted itself and that its days are numbered, while the bourgeoisie believes it can rule forever.

Every right-thinking person can see clearly that the basic questions of ideology can be resolved only when one doctrine defeats the other. As long as the capitalists refuse to give an inch, as long as they swear to fight to the bitter end, how can we Communists, we Marxists-Leninists, even consider compromise in the ideological field? There's no way. To speak of ideological compromise would be to betray our party's first principles—and to betray the heritage left us by Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

It was with this conviction in mind that I allowed myself as one going to the expression "we will bury the enemies of the Revolution." I was referring, of course, to America. Enemy propagandists picked up this phrase and blew it all out of proportion. "The Soviet Union," they said, "wishes to bury the people of the United States of America!" I said no such thing. Our enemies were purposely distorting a few words I'd just let drop. Later at press conferences I elaborated and clarified what I'd meant. We, the Soviet Union, weren't going to bury anyone; the proletariat of the United States would bury its enemy, the bourgeoisie of the United States. My statement referred to an internal question which every country will have to decide for itself: namely, by what course and by what methods will the working class of a given country achieve its victory over the capitalists?

We still have a lot to learn from the capitalists. There are still many things we don't do as well as they do.

The struggle, then, is a struggle going on within each country between its own proletariat and its own bourgeoisie. As I've said many times at press conferences and in speeches during the years when the direction of our policies depended largely on me, there can be no such thing as peaceful coexistence in the sphere of ideology and the class struggle, but there can and must be peaceful coexistence in the sphere of relations among states with differing political systems.

Peaceful coexistence has been the most reasonable strategy during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism—in other words, the period in which we now live. Peaceful coexistence serves the interests of socialists and capitalists alike—as well as the so-called intermediary peoples who recently freed themselves from colonial oppression. I continually made speeches propagating the idea that we must live in cooperation and harmony with the capitalist world.

For one thing, we still have a lot to learn from the capitalists. There are many things we still don't do as well as they do. It's been more than fifty years since the working class of the Soviet Union carried out its Revolution under the leadership of the

great Lenin, yet, to my great disappointment and irritation, we still haven't been able to catch up with the capitalists. Sometimes we jokingly say that capitalism is rotten to the core. Yet those "rotten" capitalists keep coming up with things which make our jaws drop in surprise. I would dearly love to surprise them with our achievements as often. Particularly in the field of technology and organization, "rotten" capitalism has borne some fruits which we would do well to transplant into our own socialist soil.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin himself established the doctrine of peaceful coexistence among states. Wasn't it Lenin who said that there should be mutual contacts and mutual exchanges of opinions between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries? Wasn't it Lenin who said that revolution is not for export? Therefore, just as we oppose the export of counter-revolution, we also oppose the export of revolution. We should adhere to Lenin's guidance and leave the business of overthrowing capitalism to the people of each country. We should make non-interference obligatory.

If the big powers interfere in the affairs of smaller countries, the possibility of all-out war—hence the danger of total destruction—will be many times increased. We've been peacefully coexisting with the big capital-



countries ever since 1945. Numerous local conflicts have broken out around the world but have not spread into global war because the major powers have stayed out—with the exception, I hasten to add, of the American militarists who have behaved like gangsters disguised as gentlemen in Vietnam.

Now, rather than talking about war, we should be talking about disarmament. Our military objectives have always been de-

scientists, such as our brilliant designer Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov, we have developed ICBMs that represent an effective deterrent against any aggressive moves our enemies might be tempted to make.

When our foes did launch a missile strike against us? In addition to being able to strike back, would we also be able to shoot down their missiles before they landed on us? Theoretically, of course, science provides us with the means to do so. I used to say sometimes in my speeches that we had developed an anti-missile missile that could hit a fly, but of course that was just rhetoric to make our adversaries think twice. In fact, it's impossible to intercept incoming ICBMs with pinpoint accuracy and total reliability; even if you knock down most of them, a few are bound to get through.

President Johnson restrained himself from trying to develop an ABM system; but when Nixon came into the White House, he announced that the United States was going to build up its ABMs. That, of course, encouraged the Soviet Union to speed up its own programme, lest our country fall behind the United States. The step-up in our programme has in turn goaded the Americans into stepping up theirs. And so it goes on. It's a vicious circle. There's no end in sight.

The case of the ABMs is a perfect example of how idiotic the arms race is. The spiral of competition is an unending waste of human intellectual and material resources, and it increases the chances of a military catastrophe—a World War III. Once again, I can't help comparing Nixon to Eisenhower, with whom I exchanged experiences about the way our military men were always putting pressure on the government to give them

money for new weapons. Naturally, the updating of defences is necessary, but it can go to absurd extremes.

We must keep in mind that military competition is profitable for the circles of monopolistic capital in the West, while it's economically damaging for the socialist world. We must never forget the true character of all imperialists, monopolists, and militarists, who are interested in making money out of the political tension between nations. If we try to compete with the West in any but the most crucial areas of military preparedness, we will be further enriching wealthy circles in the United States who use our military build-ups as a pretext for overloading their own country's arms budget.

The case of the ABMs is a perfect example of how idiotic the arms race is. The spiral of competition is an unending waste of human, intellectual and material resources, and it increases the chances of a military catastrophe.

The reactionary forces in the West know it's expedient for them to force us to exhaust our economic resources in a huge military budget, thus diverting

funds which could otherwise be spent on the cultural and material needs of our peoples. We must not let ourselves be caught in that trap. We must remember that the defence industry is a nonproductive sector of our economy. It doesn't satisfy the needs of our people. Military expenditures are a bottomless pit, into which the imperialist camp would like to see us pour our economic potential. We must not give in to the provocations which our enemies will commit against us; we must not let ourselves be provoked into producing unnecessary weapons.

However, we must remember that the advancement of science and technology can be like a whip, cracking over our heads, encouraging us to spend more and more money on national security. We can always build better rockets or better bombs tomorrow than the ones we have today. But the goal of accumulating the very latest weapons in sufficient quantity to be completely safe, once and for all—that goal is an illusion, a dream.

We should be realistic and see that, at the instigation of Churchill even in his retirement, the Western powers forced the arms race on us during the Cold War. The arms race has been part of a calculated plan to hinder the development of our economy, impede the growth of our standard of living, sow the seeds of disarray and dissatisfaction—and, if possible, bring about the collapse of socialism and the restoration of capitalism in our country.

© Little, Brown & Co. To be published in this country by Andre Deutsch in late summer. Tomorrow: Final excerpt—Too much spent on defence.

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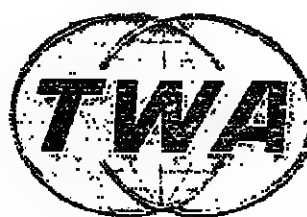
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## Shared schools could breach Ulster's religious barriers



Mr Basil McIvor: compromise.



Canon Murphy: "exciting".

Two small but nonetheless significant events have occurred in the past couple of days to lighten the darkness which was beginning to obscure the Northern Ireland Executive's audacious little plan for integrated schools.

On the one hand the Minister of Education, a quiet and academic Protestant called Basil McIvor, outlined the ideas behind his suggestion of "shared" nursery schools—run by both churches—pointing out, for example, that children would not have to be educated together on a strictly proportionate basis. On the other, Canon Padraig Murphy, the Falls Road priest who argued against the scheme so vehemently on television, made a revealing comment in one of the local newspapers. "Something on the lines of shared schools under the proper conditions of religious equality", he said, "could be a very exciting possibility".

None of this may bring integrated education in Ulster much nearer to reality but devotees of Irish political science will notice the very first signs of movement towards compromise. Mr McIvor has acknowledged that if the shared schools system is to work it is only natural to expect those in mainly Protestant or Roman Catholic areas to be composed mainly of children from the dominant religious communities there. Canon Murphy, a robust, grey-haired man who has never failed to condemn violence from any side in Ireland, seems to have accepted that there may not be too great an ecclesiastical objection in principle, to children of different religious sitting down together in the same classroom.

It is only fair to add that Canon Murphy still opposes integrated education, not only on ecclesiastical grounds but because he feels Protestants have not been as deeply committed to their beliefs as Catholics. The Protestant religion, under his theory, has suffered because the Protestant church handed over the responsibility of religious instruction in schools to the state whereas the Catholics did not. The arguments going on just now, however, are on an infinitely larger and braver scale than in the past.

A little more than a year ago, for instance, a report by the advisory council for education in Northern Ireland said that "it would be unrealistic to expect the introduction of integrated schools in the near future". The document, which was examining the reorganization of secondary education in Ulster, then continued to suggest "further progress... towards a reduction of barriers". In a manner which might even be described as pusillifugous, joint careers exhibitions, leavers' conferences and seaside holidays seemed to be the best that the advisory council could offer for teachers who wanted to prevent the bitter sectarian conflict in their society.

Mr McIvor, of course, has not just been relying on the Churches to create discussion in the past week. He has

asked parents for their own views and on suspects the means Catholic parents in particular, since the Protestant Church is making no real objections to integration. Some teachers too feel that the Catholic Church could find itself on the losing side if it does not take note of its own flock. A headmaster in one of the five per cent of mixed schools in the province, put it this bluntly: "If the Church insists on this conflict, then a lot of Catholic parents could well decide on their own freedom."

Some Catholic parents already seem set—albeit against their will—on this very same journey. In North Down just now a group of them under the name of All Children Together are trying to find ways of providing religious education for their children outside the Catholic school system. Their efforts have incurred what amounts to a prohibition from the Bishop of Down and Connor; if their children do not receive their religious education at Catholic schools and remain instead at state ones then those children will not be confirmed. The leader of the parents' group, Mrs Cecilia Linehan, points out rather archly that the withholding of the sacrament could, of course, be regarded as a postponement, a reply which parents in other areas seem to have received from the Church when their sons and daughters have attended state schools.

Mr Linehan's telephone has been ringing constantly since his organization got under way and she lists at least four arguments which many of the callers make: "It is obvious that if Mr McIvor's plan is to get off the ground that the lay people will have to make the feelings known. When is it going to be accepted that the laity are part of the church? Parents want to have more say in the way schools are run. If they don't want to want to condemn violence from any side in Ireland, seems to have accepted that there may not be too great an ecclesiastical objection in principle, to children of different religious sitting down together in the same classroom."

Not all parents are as forthright as this. They do not wish to undertake an unwanted and perhaps unnecessary confrontation with the church, especially if they are happy with their children's education. The surveys and the discussions could go on—as they are inevitably accustomed to do in Ulster, into an apparent eternity, but the Executive at Stormont Castle, both Protestants and Catholics, is expected to press ahead with its plans in the autumn. It will be one of its first administrative challenges and, perhaps fittingly, the possibility of a direct conflict between moderate politicians and the Catholic church may only be averted in the end by the demonstrable will of the Catholic people whom both have to serve.

Robert Fisk

## Say what you like as long as we agree with it

Bernard Levin

It is a curious and unhappy fact that if you come across an organization called something like "The Society for Spreading Liberty, Happiness, Brotherhood and Free Chocolate-Coated Digestive Biscuits Throughout the World" closer examination will almost certainly reveal that what its members, or at any rate organizers, believe in is the suppression—if necessary (or even preferably) by violence—of all those whose tastes in liberty, happiness, brotherhood and chocolate-coated digestive biscuits differ from their own. The moment a body sprang into being called the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy, I chalked "Duggie Never Owes" on my hat and went about offering odds-on of 11-2 that what it would turn out to be in practice was a Council for Ensuring that Various Kinds of Marxist Totalitarianism Should Get an Uninterrupted Hearing and that Nobody Else Should Get Any Kind of Hearing at All. If it could possibly be helped, I thought, punters rolled up, and I am happy to report that my satchel is full and my ruby teapin glows more brightly than ever.

The latest escapade of this sorry crew is connected with the policy recently promulgated by the National Union of Students, the members of which will from now on be formally encouraged (though it must be said that many of them have for some time shown every sign of generating their own encouragement in this regard) to prevent, or to break up, meetings at universities if political views which the leaders of the National Union of Students find unacceptable are, or may be, expressed, or if some person who has likewise incurred their displeasure is to speak. The policy, I may say, has, since its promulgation, been defended by the President of the National Union of Students, Mr John

Randall, with such torrents of odious humbug, such floods of transparent disingenuousness, such cascades of cringing, crooked, craven, creepy-crawly cant, as makes me almost despair for a country in which a decent boy can be stepped in the hogwash of his elders to the point at which his brain apparently turns into a kind of Stalinoid soup.

Mr Randall and his gang will not, it seems, be irresponsible or capricious in exercising their policy of suppression. No, indeed; why, they will generously—indulgently, even—tolerate even the most eccentric views or the most deplorable people, provided, of course, that they are not expected to go so far as to allow a hearing to people or opinions which disturb their ignorance, complacency or prejudices from the right. You never know, they argue, where right-wing views may lead; to totalitarianism, for instance, against which it behooves us to all to be on our guard.

Stop there and contemplate not the attitude, but what the attitude reveals. Nowhere has Mr Randall, let alone those behind him, dealt with the fact that well over half the people in the world live under regimes of left-wing totalitarianism, and that many of these (unlike the far smaller group of right-wing totalitarian states) incessantly proclaim their intention of subjecting the rest of the world to the same tyranny, and take every opportunity of furthering this intention. At an age which should be synonymous with courage, Mr Randall is such an egregious pothunter that he is almost tempted to wonder whether about "racism" (as if, incidentally, some of the vilest racism in the world did not come from the left-wing tyrannies). Provided Mr Enoch Powell, say, or the

lunatic fringes of the Monday Club, or the National Front, are prevented from putting their views, and provided Professors Jensen or Stockley, Edgley, Professors of Philosophy at Sussex University (by Plato and Aristotle, Professors of Philosophy are not what they were when I sat at the feet of Sir Karl Popper), and no fewer than 16 of his academic colleagues, who publicly defended the prevention by mob violence last year of his evidence, then democracy stands secure—provided, of course, you define democracy as left-wing totalitarianism. Once again, I am reminded of Orwell's famous and unanswerable dictum: the trouble with the left is that this country is that ever since 1933 it has wanted to be anti-fascist without being anti-totalitarian. And note that Orwell, even in his worst visions of 1984, could never for a moment have dreamed that his words would have to be addressed to the young. Nor, I imagine, did Shakespeare:

O: withered is the garland of the war:  
The soldier's pole is fall'n; young boys and girls  
Are level now with men; the odds is some,  
And there is nothing left  
Remarkable  
Beneath the visiting moon.

But what men they are now level with! With such as Mr Ralph Miliband, for instance, Professor of Politics at Leeds University, who believes that "the revolutionary crisis in moments of great and urgent crisis may have to be invoked for the curtailment of academic freedom" (go back for a moment to my first paragraph, and then tell me if you are surprised to learn that Professor Miliband is one of the leading lights in the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy), and who nobly rejects the view that "freedoms are bourgeois nonsense", but finds himself in a "dilemma" because "we" (we!) are trying to introduce freedom of speech of those who do not express sufficiently gleich-

geschalt political opinions, people who care for freedom of speech, which means, as it always has done and always will do, freedom of speech for those whose speech we deplore even unto nausea and beyond—should accept an invitation to address a student club or organization in Britain. This seems to me to be an admirable proposal, of limited effectiveness, no doubt, but—if it should catch on—of considerable effectiveness within its limits. Like M. Watkins, and indeed like almost all others who are, however adventurously, in the public eye, I get short of such invitations like him, wonder why students should be anxious to hear my views on matters of moment, but it seems that they do. Well, like him I shall henceforth decline all such invitations, as unattractively, and I have devised a few words for my reply which I think Watkins has also promised to use, at which runs (Hon Secs of student societies please note): "Thank you for your invitation. But while the National Union of Students is upon itself to decide who shall, at who shall not, be accorded freedom of speech at universities, I do wish to address its members."

It may be argued that with such pastors it is not surprising that the flock has gone astray ("But ask now the beasts", said Job in a slightly different sense, "and they shall teach thee"). Be that as it may, the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy has just formally refused to criticize the decision of the National Union of Students, and as a result what the flock has most emphatically done, what ought the rest of us to do?

Well, there is not very much that the rest of us can do, but there is not quite nothing. In the course of an excellent article in the *New Statesman*, Mr Alan Watkins, that paper's political correspondent, has proposed that, while the National Union of Students goes storm-trooping about the country's universities supporting totalitarianism, the organization should do no more than express sufficiently gleich-

geschalt political opinions, people who care for freedom of speech, which means, as it always has done and always will do, freedom of speech for those whose speech we deplore even unto nausea and beyond—should accept an invitation to address a student club or organization in Britain. This seems to me to be an admirable proposal, of limited effectiveness, no doubt, but—if it should catch on—of considerable effectiveness within its limits. Like M. Watkins, and indeed like almost all others who are, however adventurously, in the public eye, I get short of such invitations like him, wonder why students should be anxious to hear my views on matters of moment, but it seems that they do. Well, like him I shall henceforth decline all such invitations, as unattractively, and I have devised a few words for my reply which I think Watkins has also promised to use, at which runs (Hon Secs of student societies please note): "Thank you for your invitation. But while the National Union of Students is upon itself to decide who shall, at who shall not, be accorded freedom of speech at universities, I do wish to address its members."

This statement may be cited as the Watkins Declaration, and I do warmly urge all those who receive student invitations to adopt it, in some form of it, and decline them. No doubt some student bodies, upon itself to decide who shall, at who shall not, be accorded freedom of speech at universities, I do wish to address its members."

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## Understanding economic facts of human bondage

New York.

Was slavery really as bad as all that? That is the question that seems to be asked by a new and controversial book, *Time on the Cross*, which has just been published in the United States. It sets out to shake many long-standing assumptions about "the peculiar institution" in America.

The two authors, Professor Robert Fogel and Professor Stanley Engerman, do not just claim that slavery was an efficient and flourishing system right up to the beginning of the American Civil War in 1861. They add that the slaves were very much better treated than they have been generally believed, and that in some ways things got worse for them after emancipation.

"The material (not psychological) conditions of the lives of slaves compared favourably with those of free industrial workers," they write. "This is not to say that they were good by modern standards. It merely emphasizes the hard lot of all workers, free of slave, during the first half of the nineteenth century."

"We have attacked the traditional interpretation of the economics of slavery," they write, "not in order to resurrect a defunct system, but in order to correct the perversion of the history of slavery. It is itself the product of racism. It ignores the fact that blacks were not just used for manual labour under slavery."

The authors have, in fact, some severe condemnations of the treatment of blacks after emancipation. Findings, they say, are still extremely tentative, but so far they suggest that the life expectancy of blacks declined by 10 per cent between the period just before the civil war and the end of the century. Diet and health deteriorated, blacks were squeezed out of crafts, and a gap between black and white incomes widened.

The authors are well aware of the shortcomings of their method, and the fact that it only deals with averages, not with particular cases of hardship and brutality. But they argue that until now too much reliance has been placed on such individual cases, and not enough on the general outlines of slavery. It was not in the interest of the slaveholders to mistreat their slaves, valuable property as they were. The evidence shows that in general slaves were well fed, reasonably housed, well looked after when they were ill, and offered material incentives to work hard as well as being whipped when they misbehaved.



research that has ever been done into slavery. Professor Fogel and Professor Engerman belong to the school known as the "economic historians" or "cliometricians".

They have been accused of making themselves apologists for slavery. "The jolly institution" is the headline of one review. But they deny this strongly, and some of the strongest passages in their book are attacks on racist attitudes, which were held, they consider, as much by the abolitionists as by the defenders of slavery.

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Peter Strafford

## Why the Chinese place their trust in Dr Kissinger

Peking.

The recent speculation about a deterioration in Chinese-American relations, though largely allayed, helps to draw attention to the peculiarly intangible nature of the relationship that has developed.

The rush of sentiment in America which accompanied the first steps towards improving relations with China, reflected a century-old belief that America has had and ought to have again some kind of special intimacy with this country.

In fact whatever goodwill the Americans might have cultivated before the collapse of the Kuomintang was lost in the two decades during which their country was seen as the main external threat to China. The Chinese attitude towards the United States is now firmly realistic.

The demonstrative cordiality and the setting up of the present liaison missions was partly a sign of relief that the years of tense hostility were ending, and partly a reflection of the real personal link built up between the Chinese leaders and Dr Henry Kissinger.

However, as is reliably understood, there is a clear change in the nature of the exchanges which Dr Kissinger continues to have once or twice a year with the Chinese leaders. In the early stages they were concerned mainly with allaying fears and sorting out misunderstandings. It was necessary to convince the Chinese that the United States while not prepared to abandon its positions in Asia overnight, represented no military threat to China. On the contrary, better relations with the Americans could help to protect China from the Soviet attack which she feared, although there is no suggestion of an understanding about military support.

Indo-China, Taiwan and Korea are still the main contentious issues between China and the United States, and in each case the final outcome is clear enough: American withdrawal. Thus the relationship between the two countries has been primarily concerned with dismantling obstacles to understanding not with building up new understandings.

Peter Strafford

relationship between the two countries has been concerned with dismantling obstacles rather than building new understandings.

Of course, trade has made record gains in the past two years and the first, hesitant and sometimes misguided steps have been made in cultural relations. But the real success of Dr Kissinger has been in giving both the Chinese and his own countrymen the chance to worry less about each other.

The Chinese leaders have ceased to regard Dr Kissinger as someone who can help to solve such problems as Indo-China and Taiwan, for they regard them as well on the way to being solved already.

While preserving an appreciative memory of Dr Kissinger's role in the negotiations which led to the so-called cease-fire in Vietnam, they no longer regard Vietnam as a major topic of discussion with the United States.

The same applies to Taiwan. The American Air Force units stationed there for use in the Vietnam war are being gradually withdrawn, and that will leave only a negligible American military presence on the island, which can be pulled out whenever the right political moment arrives. The United States has no need to incur charges of betrayal by promoting the isolation of the Taipei regime. That isolation is being memorably carried out by other countries, which realize that there is no real future in maintaining links with Taiwan at the expense of relations with Peking. Japan has taken a major step in stopping

all governmental air traffic. The island though trade continues and both sides are trying to salvage some kind of relationship.

If Thailand and the Philippines open embassies in Peking as seems likely to happen, the not far distant future of Taipei leaders will have to think more carefully about working out a new relationship with the mainland.

Cambodia remains a problem, and the Chinese still talk of the Phnom Penh government as mere extension of American interests. But since they see fairly confident of eventual victory for the other side, the longer view of Cambodian politics must be as much concerned with the danger of Soviet ambitions as with the Indian one. It is also clear that the Chinese are as much the American role there. So who does this leave for them to do? Dr Kissinger about? The Chinese increasingly regard him as an informant on trend in world affairs which are in some or other complex for them to grasp quickly.

Although the Chinese have recently emphasized the Soviet threat to Europe as no immediate threat any threat themselves from that quarter Moscow's intentions remain obscurely worrying for them. This, however, is a matter with which they apparently still have in Kissinger is of vital importance especially when he comes from fresh from talks with Brezhnev.

Peking does not yet seem believe that the Americans are prepared to enter into an agreement with the Russians to the detriment of China's security.

However, since so much of this continuing trust resides in the person of Dr Kissinger, it is quite uncertain how China view of the Americans will change if he leaves. The Chinese continue to express their view of the United States as an imperialist superpower with a built-in tendency to create conflicts, and they certainly reverse no genuine hope for the future of the United States in American assurances it has been misplaced.

David Bonay

## When you lunch out, lunch inn

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## The Times Diary

### Monty Python hunts the Holy Grail

On *The Grail* film, he said, that the crew and actors had been asked to double up in bedrooms. After a fight, however, they had been given their own rooms.

Extras from the village were at yesterday's shooting. One was a retired teacher, done up in a serf's outfit. He said he was paid £2 a day for his labour. In doing it for a laugh, or a giggle as the young say these days. "There are no soles on the shoes," he complained. "But then I don't suppose in medieval times they worried much about the comfort of the serfs."

*Donne is an admirably Victorian village. A notice in a barber's shop window says: 'Absence makes the hair grow longer.'*

### Pen house

The Scottish Arts Council is to provide a rent-free cottage for writers. At present the cottage, near Glenrothes, north of Edinburgh, is being repaired and renovated. The council expect it to be ready by summer.

Trevor Royle, assistant director of the council, says that about 20 people have so far applied to use the house, which will be available to a writer and his family for a maximum of one year. The cottage is intended

68Barnaby's writing to the Times suggesting we go on the oil.



### For real

The British Real Tennis Open progress at the Queen's Club in London. They are promoted this year by the makers of Cury Sark Scotch whisky, who believe in sponsoring activities which have received "minimal publicity and financial backing".

champion at the age of two, and Henry VIII was said to be "the prettiest sight in the world" playing the game, "his fair skin glowing through a shirt of the finest texture".

Present day players were wearing standard white shirts, and were sweating rather than glowing. The game is an energetic one, very confusing to the spectator because it is played in an asymmetrical court with two distinct ends ("service" and "hazard") and such weird features as a penthouse, a timber, a grille and the dedans. The scores go as in lawn tennis, but include the obscure calls as "chase worse than four" and "better than door".

The game is played with 100 balls. The Queen's Club balls are stuffed with Crimean War mummies, and are re-covered in Flemish sheep's year. They are much harder than ordinary tennis balls, and novice spectators in the dedans flinch nervously as they smash noisily into the protective netting. One firm is reckoned still to be making 5,000 real tennis rackets a year, so while the sport is definitely a minority interest, it does not seem to be in any danger of extinction.

### Solace

After months securing the observer parts of Europe for a suitable venue for the largest hearing in the controversial torture case between the Irish and British Governments, the European Commission of Human Rights finally plumped for Solihull, a remote civil and military airfield on the south-western tip of Norfolk. The hearing was to credit to any product of the

imagination of John Le Carré and Ian Fleming.

For the 83,000 residents of the sleepy neighbouring port of Great Yarmouth ("the fish capital of the north"), the hearing and the obscure secret surrounding it have presented security spectacle the like which they have not seen since the German occupation.

Within seven hotels, 1 town—each has already got itself on the fringes of the Not Sea oil boom—is playing host to two Government delegations scores of accompanying media and the unnamed police officers who make the local lobbies showing studious concern for the sparse dec. Always present is the threat of an IRA reprisal, unheard before in a part of the world where the police's main job this time of year is to escort the first family ducks from the harbour area to their summer home on the local lake.

The only space the 11 stru Irish delegation was able to fit was in the St Vitruvian; an ho which they discovered to the horror is owned by a Norwegi Missionary Society, and consequently totally dry.

For diplomats and other reasons, representatives of different sides work hard avoid each other at night at the hearings have closed. The Commission's younger official favour the Place Pigalle, little to live up to its name, lunchtime, and the Commun sion's low eared allowance, th are to be found with a bag shrimps at the local fishmar

PH





## THE PENSIONS FOOTBALL

Mrs Barbara Castle has decided upon more radical changes in the previous Government's pension scheme than had been expected. The scheme was due to come into force next April and Mrs Castle had already made it known that she would make some adjustments immediately. But it was thought that these would be kept to a minimum and that Labour's more ambitious proposals would be unfurled in due course. It is till the intention to proceed in two stages, but Mrs Castle announced in the House of Commons this week that she would be scrapping the proposed state reserve scheme and therefore not insisting on those improvements in occupational schemes which would have been required to gain exemption from it. That leaves the basic pension, to be financed by earnings-related contributions, but the whole strategy of the Social Security Act is destroyed.

There are two objections to this course. The first is that it leaves a whole pension scene in confusion. It could be argued that it would have created even more chaos to allow the state reserve scheme to be implemented, which would in effect have necessitated changes in most occupational schemes, and then to have swept away a year or so later in favour of completely different arrangements which might require a different set of changes in the occupational field. There is some force in that argument, but it ignores

the political reality that this is a minority Government which cannot expect to remain in office for long without another election. The Government's pension strategy seems to be taking that election for granted because the position will be positively absurd if the Conservatives win and wish, reasonably enough, to return to the system embodied in the Social Security Act. It takes time to change any pension scheme and even longer before most changes have a practical effect, so it is in everyone's interest to avoid constant alterations in national pensions in accordance with every shift in the political wind. That interest would have been better served by the Government confining themselves at this stage to those changes in the Act which any future administration should be prepared to accept. A better deal for women is an obvious example.

The second objection to the Government's decision is that it removes much of the pressure on occupational schemes to raise their standards. Mrs Castle told the Commons that she wanted "to make it plain that we are in favour of, and wish to encourage the development of, good occupational pension schemes which are highly valued by the people in them. It is not our purpose to place any obstacles in the path of such schemes". That is reassuring so far as it goes, though it will be necessary to see what role is left for the occupational sector in Labour's

long-term proposals. But the trouble now is that many occupational schemes are not good ones, providing only minimal benefits for their members. The Social Security Act made an attempt to do something about that by setting standards which would have to be met if employers and employees were to be exempt from contributing to the state reserve scheme as well.

Now there is to be no state reserve scheme and therefore no conditions for exemption. Quite a number of occupational schemes have already changed their rules to meet those conditions, and these changes will no doubt stand, but many schemes have not yet got round to this and they will no longer be forced to do so. This means, for example, that the dependants of a number of people who die in the next year or so, who would otherwise have been covered, will now be left without protection. The Government will still insist upon the preservation of occupational pension rights for those moving from one employer to another; but critical though this question is, these provisions were one of the least satisfactory parts of the Act. Every government has the right to have its pension strategy judged by its long-term achievements more than by its interim decisions, but this Government's first move is to surrender ground which had been won in the long struggle to secure a decent pension for everyone in Britain.

## AN END TO MR TRUDEAU'S GYMNASTICS

Mr David Lewis has finally kicked Mr Trudeau's chair from under him. He may regret being pushed into it. For nineteen months Mr Lewis has been the arbiter of Canadian federal politics. Mr Trudeau proposed, Mr Lewis disposed. He pursued the credit for the Liberals' successes and piled on the blame or everything that went wrong—notably inflation. He declared that but for the power of the new Democratic Party the country would never have got the important energy measures last December. Whether it was higher wages or satisfactory strike settlements, the NDP claimed that the people owed these to him alone. Mr Lewis has had the time of his political life. Only the elections will show if this is over.

Mr Trudeau may, for these reasons, be feeling some relief that the game is up. Keeping in power with a majority of two over his Progressive Conservative opponents, so that he was always dependent on the thirty-one New Democrats for his majority Social Credit with fifteen offered to alternative ally has been a virtuoso performance. It seems to have made a better prime minister out of him. A practical

and resourceful negotiator has emerged, his intellectual arrogance and temper (usually) curbed. The result has been a period of government far from barren of results. The oil price concordat between the western and eastern provinces is an example which eased dangerous strains on confederation. The country has progressed. As Mr John Turner, the Finance Minister, noted in his doomed budget speech, the gross national product grew in 1973 by over 7 per cent in real terms, employment by over 5 per cent.

The big increases in social welfare were largely necessary to smother inflation and would mostly have been made without Mr Lewis's pressure—though he is certainly responsible for putting teeth into the weak Liberal legislation to control foreign investment and tax big business. But the bargains have not always been one-sided. The New Democrats, financially depleted after the last elections, were in no haste for another campaign, and they dislike the Progressive Conservatives even more than the Liberals. More vituperation has been exchanged between the two major oppositions than between the government benches and all three oppositions. Mr Trudeau has thus fended off repeated crises, and

notably that caused last August by the nationwide rail strike.

Though the Liberal-NDP working arrangement has served the country fairly well under the overcast of political rancour, that rancour poisoned the atmosphere progressively. It was clear early this year that Mr Trudeau could not hope to repeat this summer his political gymnastics of last. The NDP now thinks it can pick up more seats on its claims to be the real authors of the extra welfare. The Conservatives think they will win so comfortably that Mr Lewis's side will be drawn—though the polls do not yet predict this outcome. The Liberals are tired of their frustrations. For a long time the backbenchers have all been spoiling for a showdown.

The public may be less eager than the politicians for a clear-cut decision. As Mr Trudeau shrewdly noted in his broadcast on the dissolution, the electorate has shown itself partial to minority governments since the war. The most emotive issue is inflation, which in 1973 averaged 10 per cent and this February alone reached 1 per cent. But voters will be puzzled to decide who best can deal with it—Mr Stanfield, Mr Lewis, Mr Trudeau, or some (but what?) combination of them.

## THE POWER OF THE OIL WEAPON

Political power, said Mao, grows out of the barrel of a gun. Last year it seemed more likely to come out of a barrel of crude oil. In the Middle East, the Israelis with their tanks and their superior handling of them, won the battles in the Middle East. Politically, the Arabs with their oil—won or at least half won the war. Interest in the time centred upon the battlefields and the duels which were being fought there between the tanks and the anti-tank missiles, the fighter-bombers and the jets. Now, not quite seven months after the October War ended, it is the oil weapon which is commanding most attention.

It is this, and the Arabs' successful use of it, which dominates the Strategic Survey for 1973 which is published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies today. For the first time a collection of largely non-industrial states had in their grasp a weapon capable of forcing a collection of rich, developed, industrial ones to their knees. No gun, unless it were firing H-bombs, could have done as much.

The last few years will not go unremembered by future diplo-

matic historians. Last year, however, if one accepts the Institute's assessments, seems likely to outshine them all. Not the first agreement on strategic arms limitation between the Soviet Union and the United States, not the enlargement of the European Community, not even the Sino-American rapprochement and President Nixon's subsequent visit to Peking—in the days when Watergate stood for nothing more than an hotel—could quite match the emergence of the oil weapon last year in terms of global significance. The change that was promised is seen as drastic—in some ways even by the standards of the two centuries since the Industrial Revolution.

The impact of the energy crisis was almost entirely predictable—as was the impact of new weapons on the battlefield. The Israelis knew that the Arabs possessed anti-tank missiles, but failed in their prewar studies to calculate their significance. For that matter the Western world in general, now that the first wave of instant analysis has subsided, has decided that the results of the Middle East War indicated what their computers and war-games had been saying for some time—on

the subject of armoured warfare. But nobody really trusted the theory until they saw it translated into fact—and in the case of the Israelis it was by then too late, or almost too late.

So with the oil weapon. The United States must surely have appreciated the extent to which her European allies were dependent upon reasonable relations with the Arab countries with 50 per cent of their oil coming from the Middle East. Much of the strain imposed upon the North Atlantic Alliance could and should have been avoided—even after allowing for the fact that the crisis merely widened a rift which was already there.

It should have been the Year of Europe. It was demonstrably not. If 1973 belonged to anyone it belonged to the Arabs—which probably surprised them as much as anyone. Perhaps we had all taken the words of Chairman Mao too literally, and too much to heart. Yet guns still are important. More of them will be bought with the money from oil, and partly because of the tensions caused by the war there is less chance of new arms agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union.

## The Welsh language

From Mr Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cymru MP for Carmarthen. Sir, Mr Ian Gilmour contends (May 1) that "the Tories stand for the assertion of nation above party". What nation? Are there not more nations than one on this island? Are not Scotland and Wales nations? Every time politicians speak of England, Scotland and Wales as "the nation"—and this is a nationalistic attitude to Scotland and Wales which goes to the root of the troubles of these two nations. A failure to acknowledge the fact of their nationhood is revealed.

If the nationhood of Scotland and Wales were unacknowledged only in the words used by politicians it would not matter much. But it goes very much deeper than this. Their words reflect an attitude which is found in their acts and policies. No British Government has ever tried to create the conditions in which Welsh nationhood and national way of life can thrive. On the contrary, acts of state policy have deliberately eroded the nation's culture, the language which is its main vehicle. The Act of Union 1536, which incorporated Wales in England, virtually proscribed the Welsh language, which it described as "a speech nothing like, nor consonant to the natural Mother tongue used

within His realm" (of England). So the Welsh language, which for a thousand years had been the language of government and the law, was thrown out of the courts and official life in Wales.

The Education Act of 1870 completely excluded the Welsh language from the schools of Wales; children were pushed into Welsh on school premises. Currently television, which threatens to complete the destruction of the language, provides another example. Everyone knows that television has the power to save the language, but every month of the present lamentable situation erodes its position gravely.

If the Government had the will to act effectively to restore the Welsh language, it would years ago have ensured that one television channel is given to adequately financed Welsh language programmes. But successive governments, which could have allocated the idle fourth channel for the purpose, toy with the situation. If they will not do this, even destruction of the language and culture of Wales would not act very differently. "The nation" they spend money on defending and strengthening is certainly not Wales.

The United Kingdom is not a nation: it is a state. It is not even a nation-state. It is a multi-national

state which is governed as if it is a nation-state. The Scots National Party and Plaid Cymru have risen to redress this situation which has done such terrible injury to the lives of the Scots and Welsh nations. Our aim is to replace the present highly centralized, unitary, one-nation state order by a partnership of free and equal nations which are in no way subordinate to each other. Yours, etc. DAFYDD WIGLEY, House of Commons.

## Britain's defence spending

From Mr N. C. Seab-Montefiore, Sir, in Tuesday's (May 7) Times Mr Frank Atkinson asks why British defence spending is higher than that of our Nato partners and calls for savings of £1,000 million. Surely the major reason for Britain's higher expenditure is that we have no conscription and we could make large savings by reintroducing conscription and stopping pretending that soldiers need to be paid and their families housed on a civilian scale. This is the real solution adopted by most European countries and Mr Atkinson should face up to it. Yours faithfully, N. C. SEAB-MONTEFIORE, Peeringbury Manor, Peeringbury, Colchester, Essex.

## The example set by Herr Brandt

From Professor Nevill Johnson, Sir, Herr Brandt, the West German Chancellor, has provided a signal example of what it means to accept political responsibility for the consequences of errors of judgment (a political, not a moral judgment in his case). I suggest that the maintenance of a tolerable degree of integrity in the public life of this country would be best served if certain politicians, instead of prolonging the agony of self-justification, now emulated his example. Deeds would speak louder than self-righteous cant from all sides about how we deplore the peccadilloes which have occurred, but can, of course, never admit or that falls upon public office or his place in Parliament. If nothing happens, if, to twist a famous phrase, we borrow enough whitewash from the White House, then we had better not be surprised at a growing insensitivity to issues of moral and political principle in public life. Integrity cannot be maintained painlessly. Yours faithfully, JOHNSON, Professor Fellow, Newfield College, Oxford, May 7.

From Mr John Peel, Sir, in present circumstances, the Times leader of June 13, 1973, referring to the Marconi scandal, is probably worth reprinting. Here is an extract from it:—"A man is not blamed for being splashed with mud. He is commiserated. But if he has stepped into a puddle which he might easily have avoided, we say that it is his own fault. If he protests that he did not know it was a puddle, we say that he ought to know it. If he says that it was after all quite a clean puddle, then we judge him deficient in the sense of cleanliness. And the British public like their public men to have a very nice sense of cleanliness." Yours faithfully, JOHN PERL, 38 Barleycroft Road, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, May 7.

The press and libel From Sir Robert McEwen and Mr Philip Lewis, Sir, The arguments presented on May 4 as a correct statement of the law by Mr Henry Cecil (surprisingly, since in his more strictly legal role as Lord of the Admiralty, he is a member of the Falklands Committee on Defamation) have never appealed to any court in this country, although admittedly they have never been considered by the House of Lords, even as the instance of a member of the House of Commons, as the law was stated by Mr Justice Cawley in 1968, a newspaper has no general privilege of the kind suggested, unless it has a duty to communicate the matter to the public. (So, too, in Mr Cecil's comparison, the supposedly poisoning cook, any privilege would require to be founded on a duty to communicate.) If a journalist could rely merely on his common interest with other citizens on public matters, he would, so long as he was honest, retain his privilege however ignorant, unreasonable, glib or prejudiced he might be. Arguments for the existence of such a privilege have been rejected in the highest courts in New Zealand and Canada.

We suggest that it is at least partly because Mr Cecil is wrong in law that in England one can have reasonable confidence in the truth of what one reads in the newspapers about individual public figures, who, if they wish to challenge the truth of what is said.

The papers have, after all, a defence of fair comment, an important freedom strongly backed by courts. To exercise this freedom successfully, they have to get their facts right. Yours faithfully, ROBERT MCEWEN, PHILIP LEWIS, 2 Hare Court, Temple, ECA.

Prisoner in Greece From Professor Sir Alfred Ayer and others, Sir, Under the Athens Treaty of 1961, Greece is to be a full member of the Common Market by 1984. We should like to urge Her Majesty's Government to oppose all measures that may further this end until a normal respect for individual rights and the rule of law in that country has been restored.

We write in particular with the fact that Professor Georgiou, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Athens, who was arrested on January 22, deported to the island of Yeros and whose treatment, as well as that of his fellow-prisoners, is all too little known in England. According to reliable sources, he has been brought against Professor Georgiou and he had not been in any way politically active during the six months between his leaving the University of Tübingen, where he had held another teaching post in mathematics, and his arrest. His offence appears to be that he refused to do public relations work for the Greek Government, which asked him to join in a political discussion instead of giving his normal lecture, a request which, characteristically, he declined. It is also possible that he refused to give to the ESA (military police), by whom he was interrogated after this incident, the names of the students who had tried to launch the discussion. Those who know Georgiou well testify to his general disinclination to be involved in active politics, as well as his humanitarianism, which may explain his present plight, to denunciations of any kind.

It is our firm belief that a government which observes practices of this kind has no place in a civilized community of nations and we trust that Her Majesty's Government will conduct its relations with Athens with these facts well in view.

Yours sincerely, A. J. AYER, ANATOLE BECK, HUGH OJAS, K. C. ZERMAN, May 2.

Subsidies for the arts From Mr William Poeton, Sir, As an industrialist who has been closely concerned with the performing arts since the formation of the Arts Council, I would like to support those of your correspondents who have steadily and unimpairedly increased in grants to the Arts Council, even in these times of traumatic economic crisis.

The salient feature of the Arts Council grant system from the point of view of business creativity is the fact that it actually receives and distributes its Treasury grant in direct proportion to the needs of its organizations. This is in contrast to the normal financial system whereby Government and inflationary pressure so many of our industrial and social institutions are forced to dispose of their budgeted funds on the inflexible basis that moneys not spent cannot be carried forward from one accounting period to the next. Reform is long overdue. The Treasury should emulate in other spheres the grant aid method it employs for the Arts Council. This would dramatically improve the management of taxpayers' money, and in view of the magnitude of the Government's financial involvement in industry, perhaps it would prove to be the economic miracle essential to our country's survival. Yours faithfully, WILLIAM POETON, Chairman, Everyman Theatre Co. Ltd., Cheltenham, Cheltenham, Bristol Arts Centre, Cheltenham, May 4.

## Medical education

From Professor Charles Wells, Sir, May 1 select from the letter (April 20) from Dr Hunter, who is so well qualified to write on medical education, one particular suggestion: namely that students should have some kind of clinical work introduced into the early stages (my italics) of the course. This would, as he says, bring informed appreciation into their pre-clinical studies. It would also go some way towards satisfying the burning desire of every medical student to do something of medical practice and to have actual

## Mr Foot and the court

From Mr Richard Yorke, QC, Sir, The Secretary of State for Employment is reported to have accused Sir John Donaldson of having been a "trigger-happy". As Mr Foot saw fit to abuse a judge who cannot defend his self perhaps a lawyer should have nothing whatever to do with the case may attempt to see fair play.

A judge swears on his appointment an oath to uphold the law without fear or favour. Sir John swore that oath. The law is the law as laid down by Parliament. Parliament passed the Industrial Relations Act. It remains the law until Parliament repeals it. A company and some individuals obtained judgments against a union which regarded itself as above the law and declined to pay. Was Sir John to do nothing?

In fact, Mr Foot well knows, Sir John at every stage gave the union opportunity after opportunity to avoid the inexorable consequences of defiance of the law. The union refused every one, even against Mr Foot's own advice. Far from being "trigger-happy" an impartial observer would conclude that Sir John had shown patience beyond what the union's conduct invited.

Had Sir John been false to his oath where would it end? Once judges stand by and watch the law defied by the strong with impunity then what protection under the law do any of us have?

This is a grave constitutional issue, and if Mr Foot will not wholly withdraw his criticism then I suggest that the Attorney-General must publicly reassure his own citizens with courage and independence which is the proud duty of his office.

If the Attorney-General does not do so, then we have his tacit consent to the Secretary of State, one of her Majesty's principal Ministers, advocating that judges should adjust their administration of the law to the political views of the Government of the day. Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice, fought that battle at the risk of his neck against King James. Is the principle he won now to be surrendered?

I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant, RICHARD YORKE, Gray's Inn Chambers, Gray's Inn, WCI, May 8.

From Mr A. T. Moffat, Sir, Mr Ian Gilmour, in a recent article in your columns, shows himself to be completely out of touch with grass-roots opinion, in the Conservative Party and in the country, in regard to the trades unions.

The latest manifestation by Mr Scanlon's AUEW, of power without responsibility, is seen by the large majority of the British public not as Mr Gilmour suggests, as a res for giving way to the unions but, on the contrary, as necessitating an early renewal of the battle to bring them within the rule of law.

It is but a short step from the present use of industrial action against a Court of Law to industrial action against the assumption of power by a democratically elected Government; with whose politics they did not agree.

Clearly, if Mr Scanlon and his union are allowed to disrupt the economy by industrial action in order to demonstrate their dislike of and contempt for a Court of Law, then we must expect similar action if, as is likely, a Conservative Government is returned at the next election. Such an action could only lead to the complete breakdown of our democratic way of life, as is clearly Mr Scanlon's intention.

The unions are now making it patently evident that they intend to govern—and that if they do not, no one else will. Such a challenge cannot go unanswered. Yours faithfully, A. T. MOFFAT, Devon Chambers, Union Street, Newton Abbot, Devon, May 8.

From Mr R. S. Harman, Sir, In a recent radio interview Mr Hugh Scanlon, seeking to justify his union's use of industrial power to challenge the rule of law, said that the trade union movement owed its present position to past defiance of the law.

His statement may be true, yet, is surely both misleading and dangerous: misleading in equating a law made by a privileged minority with one enacted by our present parliamentary democratic process; dangerous in its encouragement of that challenge to the economic and social order to which your leading article rightly calls our attention today.

Yours faithfully, R. S. HARMAN, 4 Styles Way, Beckenham, Kent.

Return to gold standard From Professor H. S. Ferns, Sir, It is a characteristic of monetary theorists, whether advocates of metallic standards, paper money or the more sophisticated management of the volume of currency and credit, to believe that their particular prescription will solve all problems. Mr C. C. Smith has done well to call our attention to the historical evidence of the insufficiency of monetary panaceas.

It does not, however, follow that money is not a matter of concern. Money is one of man's oldest social inventions, and one of the most important agencies of social cooperation and interdependence. In order to fulfil its function as a means of exchange, a measure of value and a store of purchasing power, the quantity of money in an economic system, or universally, must be controlled in some way or other. Money in its various forms is still serving its purpose as a means of exchange, but its utility as a standard of value and a store of purchasing power is diminishing.

People more and more are turning to hedges against inflation such as gold, silver, precious stones, works of art, land and forms of property having a long life of usefulness. Much of this is a natural reaction to the breakdown of confidence in money. Those with large surpluses of purchasing power are able to make the switch from money to gold, land, etc., whereas those who have small incomes or small surpluses are not readily able to do so. Even more important than the social

injustice involved in inflation is the effect upon investment and production. Staggered purchasing power in the form of gold, works of art, land, etc., is idle and unproductive. The form of money does not matter as much as its quantity, and the only merit of gold is its relative immunity from the mismanagement of governments. Gold is becoming once more an informal standard of value and store of purchasing power because the control of the quantity of money by governments almost everywhere has broken down under the pressure of huge politically motivated expenditures.

Yours, etc. H. S. FERNS, The University of Birmingham, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Commerce and Social Science, Quadrant Tower, Ring Road North, PO Box 363, Birmingham.

From Mrs T. H. Graves, Sir, Perhaps your correspondents on the gold standard would care to consider a different aspect of the matter. Gold in the physical world has been used over the centuries as an analogy for the unchanging ultimate power in the spiritual world.

Could it be our love of expediency rather than truth which has made us forsake the gold standard? Yours faithfully, JENNY GRAVES, 203 Stanley Road, Twickenham, Middlesex, May 5.

personal contact with patients. Unfortunately, this latter objective is something that no sort of formal instruction can ever achieve. And nothing so intimate and personal will ever be provided at this stage of the course on a staff/student basis for obvious reasons.

I have tried in many countries (unsuccessfully I fear) to persuade medical schools to allocate, from day one, each new student to a student in his clinical years. Some part of, say, a half day per week should then be allowed for them to be together when the more senior is interviewing patients and writing up his case reports. The senior would teach, the junior would learn and both would have the opportunity of sharing an invaluable experience. Perhaps some enterprising Dean will be tempted.

Yours sincerely, CHARLES WELLS, The Gap, Hoylake, Wirral, Cheshire.

Limestone walls From Air Vice-Marshal H. G. Leonard-Williams, Sir, Dr R. D. Reid of Wells (May 6) got the wrong culprit when he attacked Somerset County Council for knocking down half a mile of stone wall at Burnt Wood (not Burnt House) in Somerset and replacing it with concrete posts and wire. The county council has nothing to do with that work.

We build many lengths of stone walling in keeping with their surroundings in the course of a year. When we have to use wood or concrete posts and wire fencing it is usually for a number of inescapable reasons, including cost, owner's preference and the vital need at accident blackspots for motorists to see through the fence to the stretch of road beyond it.

Yours faithfully, H. G. LEONARD-WILLIAMS, Chairman, Planning and Transportation Committee, Somerset County Council, County Hall, Taunton, Somerset, May 7.

Medical education From Professor Charles Wells, Sir, May 1 select from the letter (April 20) from Dr Hunter, who is so well qualified to write on medical education, one particular suggestion: namely that students should have some kind of clinical work introduced into the early stages (my italics) of the course. This would, as he says, bring informed appreciation into their pre-clinical studies. It would also go some way towards satisfying the burning desire of every medical student to do something of medical practice and to have actual

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## Case for keeping the CIR

From Professor B. C. Roberts, Sir, I have yet to meet anyone even within the trade unions, or Labour Party, who can give me a good reason for closing down the Commission for Industrial Relations. This decision seems to be based upon little more than political animus against the Commissioners for carrying out their duties under the Industrial Relations Act. It is a decision, as Eric Wigham points out in his article today (May 7), which is surely contrary to the long term interest of the whole nation in a stable and effective system of industrial relations.

The Secretary of State will, I hope, forgive me for reminding him of Aneurin Bevan's warning to the Labour Party of the danger of making major decisions based upon an "emotional spasm". To dismantle an organization which has discharged its function exactly as envisaged by the Donovan Commission and by the Labour Government, which set it up, with considerable success, would seem to require stronger justification than has so far been given.

The establishment of an independent Conciliation and Arbitration Service, which Michael Shanks and I have advocated in the "New Development" in a book published 12 years ago, is not an alternative to the CIR. The roles of these two organizations ought to be kept quite separate. One has the function of assisting with the development of better long term procedural arrangements, the other will be mainly concerned with short term conflicts over substantive issues. Fusing these roles together may limit the effectiveness of both organizations.

As Eric Wigham points out, a consequence of this unfounded decision will be to destroy the experience of the past five years and to scatter a knowledgeable and dedicated staff whose expertise should not be willfully squandered. I feel sure that if the Secretary of State were to change his decision to abolish the CIR it would receive widespread support from all sections of industry.

Yours faithfully, B. C. ROBERTS, Professor of Industrial Relations, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, WC2, May 7.

## The Tate collection

From Sir John Rothstein, Sir, I should be obliged if you would allow me a brief comment on a statement in Mr Overy's friendly review of my *Modern British Painting* in your issue of May 2, namely that my "enthusiasm for English art at the expense of much of the most important European work was reflected in the purchases made under [my] directorship" (of the Tate). If "acquisitions" be substituted for "purchases"—the annual purchase grant being £350 at the time of my appointment and for some years afterwards—the picture is rather different from that which he suggests.

We acquired seven Picassos, including "Femme Nu Assise" (which Picasso told me he considered his best cubist painting) besides scores of works by other European artists, to name a few: Degas, Rodin, Renoir, Sisley, Cézanne, Lautrec, Vuillard, Rouault, Matisse, Munch, Léger, Braque, Brancusi, Utrillo, Kandinsky, Klee, Ernst, Mondrian, Kokoschka, Gris, Chagall, Manet, and many others. I am sure that the Tate collection is the most representative in a British public collection for the first time.

In my writing I have indeed concentrated on modern British artists. When I began to work on them they were—and mostly still are—under-estimated and their art was very little writing, good or bad. Yours, etc. JOHN ROTHSTEIN, Beaufort House, Newington, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxford, May 6.

## Parlez vous Français?

From Mr William Pickles, Sir, May I call attention to a point that has been raised by linguists and may also interest political scientists? With the rise of the popularity of football in France, the English word "score" became a common part of French sporting vocabulary. When after, it passed into the vocabulary of politics to describe what in English, until about a fortnight ago, was the "vote" or "poll" of a political candidate. In the past fortnight all the British correspondents in Paris, who take to the English half of *franglais* as ducks to water (with many consequent failures of communication), have written of the "scores" of the French Presidential candidates, and your second leader today uses "scored" as a verb in the same context.

All this is an example of what Michel Bréal, however, in the study now widely known as "semantics" called "loss of differentiation of meaning". Such losses are always regrettable. ("Hopefully" for *hoffentlich*, another recent invasion which you too have embraced, is even more dangerously destructive of understanding.) But these things happen and when they can be caught on the wing, they are worth recording. OED please note. Yours faithfully, WILLIAM PICKLES, The London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, WC2, May 7.

## Bannister's feat

From Mr Michael Flanders, Sir, Happily Dr Roger Bannister's reputation rests securely on his personal qualities and a distinguished career. Otherwise he will surely not long remain memorable as the first to run 1,600m in less than 240 seconds? Yours, etc. MICHAEL FLANDERS, 63 Esmond Road, Bedford Park, W4, May 7.











# EEC warning after Danish tax curbs

From Roger Berthoud  
Brussels, May 9

With yet another EEC government—this time Denmark—imposing drastic economic measures unilaterally, the European Commission gave a warning today that this approach would eventually produce bigger and bigger differences between the economies of the Nine.

The savage tax increases announced yesterday by the Danish government on cars, cigarettes, spirits and wine follow the Italian government's imposition of a 50 per cent cash deposit on a long list of industrial and agricultural imports.

But whereas the Italian action flouted the key EEC principle of the free movement of goods, European Commission sources confirmed today that the Danish

measures were not contrary to the Treaty of Rome, being non-discriminatory and of a fiscal and domestic nature.

They went, furthermore, in the desirable direction of combating inflation, restricting consumption and correcting a balance of payments deficit.

But the sources pointed out that some member states would be harder hit by them than others. German cars, British spirits and French wine seem obvious potential victims. This, the Commission said, could lead to the danger of retaliatory measures.

Commission officials obviously regretted that there had been no preliminary consultation in Brussels by the Danes.

They pointed out that if member states take widely differing measures in response to economic difficulties, this can only increase the gap between them. The need to practise convergent

economic policies was growing. The Danish government, however, is consulting the Commission over its plan to cut the duty-free allowance for travellers by more than half. Such a cut would, without special dispensation, be contrary to Community dispositions, the sources said.

This was a reference to the agreement by the Council of Ministers in June, 1972, to increase the overall tax-free allowance from £31 to £52. The allowance of spirits was increased from 1 litre to 1.5 litres and on cigarettes from 200 to 300. This applied to new member states—Britain, Denmark and Ireland—from January 1, 1973.

Alan McGregor writes from Geneva: Ministers of the seven EFTA countries agreed at a two-day meeting there to associate their governments with OECD efforts to prevent restrictive trade practices in the current difficult situation.

The chairman, Mr. Ernst Brugger, President of Switzerland and Minister of Economy, described it as "one of the best meetings we have ever had". He said ministers had expressed a firm will to maintain the liberal order of their economies and trade.

With similar intentions being expressed by the EEC, it should be possible for the Community and EFTA together to find solutions for nations in particular difficulties, such as Italy, and help them improve their balance of payments positions by structural and monetary measures, thereby protecting free trade.

The amount of time given to actual EFTA business during the two days was minimal. Under present circumstances, EFTA is providing a forum for top-level discussions ranging far beyond its day-to-day functioning as a free trade association.

# Zenith move to foil Tokyo takeover of Motorola

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, May 9

Zenith Radio Corporation, one of the largest radio and television manufacturers in America, is making a last-minute effort to prevent one of its leading Japanese rivals, the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., from increasing its American market penetration by the acquisition of Motorola Incorporated's home television receiver sector.

Motorola announced its proposed sale to Matsushita on March 12, claiming that "our television receiver business, which accounted for approximately 17 per cent of Motorola's consolidated sales in 1973, has not achieved appropriate profits in recent years."

The deal was expected to be approved by the anti-trust division of the Justice Department by the end of April, but approval was delayed in the fact that a United States buyer would come forward. The deadline is May 28 and Zenith has now written to the Justice Department expressing interest in buying Motorola's home television business.

While Zenith is now likely to come forward with a strong bid, it does not appear to be interested in acquiring all of Motorola's home television plants, nor in buying Motorola's consolidated network. Because of this Zenith's chances appear slim.

Motorola Incorporated announced record first-quarter sales and earnings recently and apart from its home television business, appears to be in strong financial shape. The company's first-quarter sales rose 21 per cent to \$271.5m (about £113m), while net profits increased correspondingly to \$19.4m.

# US wholesale price rises tapering off

From Our US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, May 9

Government officials, who have long been predicting a slowdown in the tempo of price rises this quarter, were vindicated today by the announcement that the monthly rise in wholesale prices since last October. There was also a sharp decline in wholesale food prices.

The Department of Labour said wholesale prices in April rose by 0.7 per cent, on a seasonally adjusted basis, after a rise of 1.3 per cent in March.

Wholesale food prices fell for the second consecutive month, with a decline of 3 per cent (down 2.1 per cent in March). But this was offset by a 2.3 per cent increase in industrial wholesale prices, following a 2.9 per cent rise in the previous month.

The wholesale price index, now at 155.3 (1967 equals 100), is 1.8 per cent up on April of last year. Disinflationary forces may be, the wholesale price index for the last three months shows an annual increase of just 1.3 per cent, against an annual rate of 2.4 per cent over the first quarter of this year.

Legislation actual and proposed seems to indicate that while a body else can have an increase in his wages, shopkeepers must take a cut. Shopkeepers already work longer hours than anybody else, and without the benefit of overtime pay. They never get a weekend off; they do they get "time-and-a-half" for working on Saturdays (and often on

agency could ultimately confirm the initial charges and order Gulf to reverse price increases based on any such overcharging.

However, the agency said it has not yet determined what portion of the \$46.5m the company may have recouped from consumers.

In a statement issued at its headquarters in Pittsburgh Gulf said it "categorically denies that it has violated" the energy agency regulations. The company said it would work with the agency "to correct any misunderstandings on this matter."—AP-Dow Jones.

# Gulf 'inflated crude price'

Washington, May 9.—The Federal Energy Administration has said that it has evidence that Gulf Oil Corporation illegally inflated crude oil prices. But it does not know how much was passed on to consumers at petrol pumps.

The allegation claims that the evidence shows that Gulf overcharged itself \$46.5m (about £19.3m) on crude oil purchased from its subsidiaries in Africa.

The charge is the initial step in administrative proceedings that allow the company 10 days to rebut the findings with its own evidence. The energy

agency could ultimately confirm the initial charges and order Gulf to reverse price increases based on any such overcharging.

However, the agency said it has not yet determined what portion of the \$46.5m the company may have recouped from consumers.

In a statement issued at its headquarters in Pittsburgh Gulf said it "categorically denies that it has violated" the energy agency regulations. The company said it would work with the agency "to correct any misunderstandings on this matter."—AP-Dow Jones.

# Money supply indicted

Trade unions do not and cannot cause inflation, according to an Aims of Industry pamphlet, published today. The views are those of the pamphlet's author, Professor Alan Walters, a keen adherent in London University of the monetarist school of economics.

Professor Walters argues that "the monopoly power of trade unions cannot be the driving force of a continuing inflation" (this italics). Such monopoly power can only have a once-and-for-all effect on wage levels: and the degree of

monopoly power of unions has in fact been progressively eroded by increasing international competition in world trade.

The real culprit, says Professor Walters, is the Government and the Bank of England "in their pursuit of full employment policies."

These authorities inflate the money supply in order to prevent a contraction in demand, but this is a nationwide misuse of themselves out of the labour market and so causing unemployment.

Do you expect to authorize more or less capital expenditure in the next 12 months than you authorized in the past 12 months (in January in brackets):

(a) buildings 17 (24) 33 (30) 35 (39) 14 (7)  
(b) plant and machinery 24 (32) 38 (32) 33 (35) 3 (1)

Is your present level of output below capacity (ie, are your working below a satisfactory full rate of operation) (January in brackets):

Yes No N/A  
48 (71) 49 (27) 3 (1)

\*The "balance" is the difference between the percentage of respondents replying "more" and the percentage replying "less". In each question, there were 1,230 responses.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Issues behind Britain's choice of reactor

From Mr R. W. Holder

The discussion about which type of nuclear reactor should be chosen for the United Kingdom provides ample opportunities for experts to disagree, because there is no clear reason for selecting one system rather than another. If any one system were the obvious choice, there would not have been so much contention.

Perhaps the best view we can accept is that the light water reactor may be better suited for large power stations feeding a sophisticated grid in a country such as England; and a pressure tube reactor, such as the British steam generating heavy water reactor (SGHWR) or the Canadian Candu, is more suitable for less developed countries with wider geographical separation, as in Scotland. Mr Hawkins of the Central Electricity Generating Board and Mr Tombs of the South of Scotland Electricity Board may both be right.

If there are three or more major questions to be resolved, safety and economics.

The Minister of State for Energy has made it quite clear that no system will be chosen which does not comply with adequate standards of safety and none of the systems from that view. As for exports, the economic strength of the oil producing states has taught us, if we did not appreciate it before, that exporting energy is a source of economic strength. By putting up the price of oil these same states have now made inevitable the switch to nuclear power which has so long been predicted and so long delayed.

My company, as a consistent exporter of nuclear technology and with close relationships in developing countries, was authorized to follow enquiries for British pressure tube reactors while the National Nuclear Corporation was sorting itself out. We felt this to be useful, and ultimately to be power to help the developing world and to strengthen our economy will depend more on our ability to export reactors than on meeting our own domestic requirements.

Our enquiries show that there is an immediate demand for 11 British pressure tube reactors of 600 Mw, worth perhaps £1,000 in total, and the nuclear power reactors have become the cheapest source of electricity generated from power stations now at 100 Mw. While accepting the finding of the International Atomic Energy Agency that some 200 to 300 reactors in these sizes will be ordered in the next 10 years, we further find that, for commercial and technical reasons, pressure tube reactors are preferred in many of these applications.

The Candu system is in great demand, being the only pressure tube reactor at present on offer, and we are told that for the

moment Canada cannot accept additional export orders. It would be understandable if the United States preferred to keep British pressure tube reactors out of world markets. It is certainly reasonable to suppose that, if Britain can be induced to abandon SGHWR, the Americans will control these markets for two decades.

Happily we retain the capacity in the United Kingdom both to build parts of the American reactor under licence and to exploit the home and overseas demand for British pressure tube reactors. It must be understood however that the issues are far more fundamental for our future than might be supposed from merely reading the technical arguments which the proponents of each system continue to press.

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. HOLDER,  
Managing Director,  
The Fawcett Company Limited,  
Cranford Lane,  
Hounslow, Middlesex.

From Professor L. Castillejo and Dr N. Dornbey  
Sir, In the parliamentary debate (The Times, May 3) on the choice of nuclear reactors Mr Varley stated that it was reasonable to say that the light water reactor was the cheapest option available. This is in terms of the estimated price per kilowatt-hour of electricity produced. An equally important figure which has never been calculated is the energy input per kilowatt-hour produced. Lord Rothschild in your columns last year estimated costs in agriculture in energy units; it is clearly basic in any discussion of future energy needs to do similar sums for power generation.

For example, the proponents of the Canadian Candu heavy water system claim that it produces twice as much electricity per pound of mined uranium as does a light water system. Again, the enrichment of uranium is very energy intensive, and the energy input should therefore be a factor in the overall energy equation. Finally, the capital costs and presumably the energy costs of nuclear power stations in general are appreciably higher than those of gas and oil fired stations. So when comparing these, the ratio of energy output to energy input should be calculated.

Yours sincerely,  
LEONARDO CASTILLEJO,  
Department of Physics and Astronomy,  
University College London,  
Gower Street,  
London, WC1.  
NORMAN DORNBHEY,  
School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences,  
The University of Sussex,  
Falmer,  
Brighton.

# Shopkeepers' pay and conditions

From Mr Arthur G. Wells

Sir, When we people, and especially Mr Shirley Williams, make the case for a shopkeeper derives his income, and pays his employees, out of the profit that he makes on the goods he sells?

Legislation actual and proposed seems to indicate that while a body else can have an increase in his wages, shopkeepers must take a cut. Shopkeepers already work longer hours than anybody else, and without the benefit of overtime pay. They never get a weekend off; they do they get "time-and-a-half" for working on Saturdays (and often on

Sundays as well!). They act as unpaid workers for the Government in the collection of value added tax. Pay As You Earn Income Tax and National Insurance. Now it seems that they are to be expected to subsidize people who have already had substantial increases in income and are often much better off than they are themselves. I used to believe that the Labour Party stood for social justice, but I can see precious little justice in this. Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR G. WELLS,  
St. William's Street,  
Maidstone,  
Kent ME15 8JR.

# Lunch voucher use and abuse

From Mr James Spenceley

Sir, Did it ever enter Mr J. Carrick's head (Letters, May 2) that the hook of bacon bought with lunch vouchers last Saturday was to be boiled and made into sandwiches for my next week's lunches.

Because my luncheon vouchers do not cover the expense of buying made up sandwiches, I can have two per day, instead of one.

Yours sincerely,  
JAMES SPENCELEY,  
97 Bruce Castle Road,  
Tottenham, London, N17.

From Mr John Hack

Sir, I refer to the letter published in yesterday's issue (May 2) of The Times from Mr J. H. Carrick on the subject of "lunch vouchers".

It would appear from the letter written by Mr Carrick that there is a nationwide misuse of luncheon vouchers. There are a number of companies who run their own private luncheon voucher schemes, and whatever arrangements they may make regarding the use of these vouchers should not be confused with the issue of vouchers issued by Luncheon Vouchers Limited, the company which originated the scheme over 18 years ago.

A Luncheon Voucher is issued with the full backing of the Inland Revenue and a tax concession allowed up to 15p per person per day. I feel that the suggestion that these vouchers are used for all manner of purposes, thus defeating the original purpose of issuing them to provide a bona fide meal, is almost completely untrue. There are approximately 400,000 employees receiving a Luncheon Voucher issued by Luncheon Vouchers Limited every day, which are used for the original purpose.

It would be totally misleading for any of your readers to be in any way influenced by the incorrect statement made in Mr Carrick's letter. Finally, all restaurants accepting Luncheon Vouchers issued by this company know that they can be accepted for a bona fide meal

# Developing the Co-operatives

From Mr Joshua Bamfield

Sir, Mr Hopwood's ("Clarifying the Co-operation on State aid," May 3), than, helpful in clarifying possible role of a Co-op Development Agency.

The concept is admittedly obscure. It was originally as a sort of IRC to run and finance the Co-ops sector. But for an IRC to there has to be a revenue what it can do. Co-ops agreed. The 1968 Regions for Co-ops has been abrogated when it is far from complete. What has prevented its implementation is not so much its finance as lack of will, difficult to see what co-operation an IRC-type Co-op Development Agency can make, the lack of interest of the ops in reorganization.

There is no real evidence that Co-ops are a short of finance. The merely unwilling to raise the money they need from own resources, or from Market.

If cash is offered, it is refused, especially if the amount of money is to be small and not worth its cost. It will cause a green-grocer in the count to feel his taxes are being "subsidized" the Co-op there will be adverse comment on how the grants are paid out as excessively high demand or in donations to the operative Party. Whether allegations are true will be levied, but they will do considerable damage to the Co-op movement at a time when it is struggling to recover.

The real need for a Co-op to stimulate new fields of operative endeavour, rather than being poured into existing societies, Co-operation contribution to make in areas as housing, work and credit co-op. If the Co-op movement sincerely wishes to see the boundaries of ownership by methods than state nationalization operation seems an appropriate candidate.

But if the CDA is to do more relief for Co-op retail stores, it is, and ought to be, dead.

These views are of course our own and do not commit other body.

JOSHUA BAMFIELD,  
Co-operative College,  
Loughborough.

# Air service for businessmen

From Mr A. E. Towler

Sir, I have just examined latest British Airways timetable for Europe from Manchester. I am sorry to say a service is far worse than it is.

Many businessmen share my awareness and I close of having to travel London and often have to spend extra nights away from home because of inadequate direct flights from Manchester where they exist it is so timed as to make a day visit impossible. For example, a flight from Manchester to London (which has a daily return flight from London) has one from Manchester leaving at 10 am. The flight departs 35 minutes after an outward flight arrives.

Brussels—the centre of EEC affairs—has no direct flight until 17.30. It is a daily flight so that an airport is inevitable, yet the time is only 14 hours. I Brussels on Monday one has to leave on Saturday morning for Brussels, and then have to wait for a flight to London the earliest of which arrives at 11.30 am. By 1.45 am Londoners can be in bed.

One can continue through restricted list of direct flights from Manchester and if none leave before 10 am by the time one has to leave for London, one sits in a hotel in mid-afternoon waiting for a flight to get going competitive trading.

As London Airport appears to be under such pressure, would it not be better to have more of Manchester's substantial proportion of businessmen must come from north of England as Midlands and deserve travelling facilities. Yours faithfully,  
A. E. TOWLER,  
Building Design Partner,  
Vernon Street,  
Moor Lane,  
Preston PR1 3PQ.

# SENA SUGAR ESTATES, LTD

Sena Sugar Estates, Limited, reports that, since Junta of National Salvation took over in Portugal 25th April, normal production has been maintained in Subsidiary's Sugar Refinery in Lisbon.

In Mocimboa the two Sugar Factories are expected to commence crushing during the third week of month.

Negotiations with the former Government for increase in the price of sugar were to have been concluded before the end of April. These negotiations are now actively continued with the Representatives of the Junta and the Company expects to make an announcement in near future.

The Company's banking operations with Mocimboa have not suffered interruption.

J. D. HORTON,  
Chairman,  
9th May.

# Fothergill & Harvey Ltd

# NEW RECORDS IN 1973...

	1973	1972	% Increase
TURNOVER	£7m.	£5.9m.	18%
PROFITS—£'000	636	440	45%
DIVIDEND—NET	4.55p	2.68p	70%
RETURN ON TOTAL ASSETS	22.4%	17.1%	30%

# ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVE

"1973 saw the achievement of the main objective we set ourselves some years ago, to reduce the company's dependence on industrial textiles, not by curtailing that sector of the business, but by expanding at a faster rate our newer products. This year these accounted for 59% of the profit, before interest and tax."

# ...AND EXCELLENT PROSPECTS FOR 1974

"Thanks to a truly united effort from all our employees, to whom we owe so much for another year of satisfactory progress, our production during the emergency period did not suffer to the extent originally anticipated. As a result, the upward trend in both turnover and profits, so apparent throughout 1973, has forged ahead uninterrupted. Whether this continues for the remainder of the year will depend on the effect on industry generally of the policies of the new Government. Subject to these we look forward to another excellent year. Fothergill & Harvey is a viable company in its own right and the growth prospects are equally as good as those indicated at the time of the Jones Stroud bid."

FLUOROCARBON PRODUCTS FIBRE REINFORCED COMPOSITES AND INDUSTRIAL SYNTHETIC TEXTILES.  
Registered Office: Summit, Littleborough, Lancs.



## BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Dunlop chooses to hold the dividend

year's rubber market losses and the fact that the stock market has been in a state of confusion since the 1973-74 dividend, and the fact that the share price has been held at 5p was enough to make the company's dividend of 10p a year, which is a 20 per cent increase on the 8p of the previous year, a very attractive offer. It is a dividend which reflects the risks, so far Dunlop has said nothing to alleviate worries about the current year.

It is no word yet about the dividend, but the three-week-long period in which the share price has been held at 5p was enough to make the company's dividend of 10p a year, which is a 20 per cent increase on the 8p of the previous year, a very attractive offer. It is a dividend which reflects the risks, so far Dunlop has said nothing to alleviate worries about the current year.

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found, and the scope for energy economies there is still considerable. Meanwhile it looks as though the £125m first quarter stock profits (including £15m from chemicals) are about the last, so for estimating earnings the best assumption is that last year's exceptional final quarter and this year's exceptional first quarter cancel each other out. That leaves Shell Transport and Trading shares on a p/e ratio of under 4 at 228p where the yield is just under 7 per cent. They are unlikely to make much progress unless the second quarter figures are something more reliable than the oil demand and crude costs.

"Shell" T & T  
1st quarter 1974 (1973)  
Capitalization £125m  
Sales £1,200m (£1,095m)  
Net income £39.1m (£114.7m)

**Mothercare**  
Facing up to margin controls

Mothercare's preliminary figures caused some disappointment yesterday, with a 7p drop in the share price to 162p. But this probably reflected the expectation of an under-optimistic broker's circular a few days in advance of the figures. For the pre-tax outcome of £65m was not significantly below most long-standing estimates. Margin restraint was one problem last year, and at the trading profit level margins were trimmed back from 17.8 to 17. There was also a marked slowdown in sales growth from a rate of 27 per cent in the first half of 1973 to 17 per cent in the second half. However, this covered the period of the three-day week when the group was facing considerable stock shortages.

At the pre-tax level profits have been flattened by £20,000 from previous estimates, as well as a £300,000 rise in interest received. Stripping out the second half disposals leaves profits barely 6 per cent up for the period, boosted by improvements overseas.

For the current year the group would appear to be a well-placed given its much vaunted cost control abilities and opportunities for further physical growth. But this looks already appreciated in a p/e ratio of 15.7.

Final 1973-74 (1972-73)  
Capitalization £125m  
Sales £336.6m (£326.6m)  
Pre-tax profits £65m (£58m)  
Earnings per share 10.2p (10.7p)  
Dividend gross 5.5p (5p)

**Lloyds and Scottish**  
Containing the setback

Lloyds & Scottish has earned a reputation for getting its funding decisions right (or at any rate not too wrong) more often than most finance houses. That, plus its clearing bank backing, stood it in good stead during the six months to March 31 and helped it to contain the fall in its stock price to 13.5 per cent. Compared with the 55 per cent setback at Mercantile Credit.

Yet financing tactics alone do not wholly explain the difference between the two performance. L & S also benefited from its low gearing and the absence of such unhelpful assets as large money market investments and equity stakes in motor distributors and property companies.

Final 1973 (1972)  
Capitalization £14.6m  
Sales £69.15m (£61.26m)  
Pre-tax profits £6.09m (£5.27m)  
Earnings per share 8.9p (7.5p)  
Dividend gross 2.06p (1.95p)

**Leading part**  
Acquiescing Jack Holloway will take the starring role in a new production in Jersey next week.

Holloway is known to millions by voice rather than name as Ralph Bellamy, the business manager of Ambrose in BBC Radio's *The Archers*.

He is also the chairman-elect of the Guild of Architectural Ironmongers, and will succeed John Kent in that office at the guild's annual conference in Jersey, which begins on Wednesday.

Holloway combines his acting career with the managing directorship of the family firm, the Birmingham architectural ironmongers, Walker & Wood.

Bellamy is a bit of a dab hand at rubbing up the Ambrose local wrong way.

What Holloway has to say in his pleasant address may not please some people in the building and exhibition industry.

One of Holloway's themes is the need to rebuild the links between his members and architects, links rather shaken during the recent RIBA tensions.

Another theme, however, has been the need to question the value to guild members of the International Building Exhibition. Holloway, it is thought, might suggest that the guild start an exhibition of its own, starting perhaps with the 1975 guild meeting at Harrogate.

Holloway began broadcasting nearly 20 years ago, and

Though there was a fall in British Relay's profits contribution, which was for the six months to last October, this was caused entirely by higher financing costs—paid, in large part, to L & S. Although the decision to establish a multi-million pound car loan in that shareholding serves as a reminder of its costliness, British Relay's value as a lending outlet has been some compensation.

The figures allowed the shares to consolidate an early gain and close 10p up at 66p yesterday. Here they seem to be counting on little if any deterioration in second-half profits, since they are already selling at about 10 times fully taxed earnings for the past 12 months, while the 64 per cent yield is unexceptional.

Given the extremely limited scope for volume growth at present, it would probably need a fairly sharp fall in interest rates to give margins the boost that the share price seems to be anticipating. But in that case a share like Mercantile would look even more attractive. And with our downturn in rates, the market must ask whether it is not paying rather a lot for L & S's contra-cyclical characteristics, impressive though these are.

Interim 1973-74 (1972-73)  
Capitalization £57.3m  
Pre-tax profits £1.2m (£500m)  
Dividend gross 1.88p (1.8p)

**Automotive Products**  
The fall in car registrations

The story at Automotive Products last year was one of shipping United Kingdom car registrations to the Continent, where they were sold at a profit. This was due to the fact that the car industry was in a state of depression, and the company was able to sell its cars at a profit.

Now AP expresses a cautious optimism after an 8 per cent drop in the share price in February. The company's profits in March just to offset unquantified losses in the first two months of 1974. The situation was not unexpected given the fall by a third in new car registrations in the first eight weeks of the year, due largely to the oil shortage and the three-day week.

What that has done to margins since the end of 1973, when they were virtually stable, is anyone's guess. But if AP is talking in terms of further price increases being necessary by the middle of this year, and barely six months after the February improvement, then cost inflation is clearly not slowing down.

However, if new car registrations are below the 1m mark this year, then AP can take some comfort from a large part of its original equipment business being concentrated on smaller economic cars. And though average mileage this year will certainly be less than in recent years, AP's increasing replacement sales should be a stabilizing factor while commercial vehicles are holding up well.

Even so, the lesson to be learned from Lucas's huge losses in the first month of three-day working ought not to be forgotten, and there is no hurry to buy AP's shares at 39p, on a p/e ratio of 4.4 and yielding 5.5 per cent.

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Sales £69.15m (£61.26m)  
Pre-tax profits £6.09m (£5.27m)  
Earnings per share 8.9p (7.5p)  
Dividend gross 2.06p (1.95p)

**Blocked**  
The Governors of the United States Federal Reserve System have refused the Franklin New York Corporation, owners of the Franklin National Bank, permission to acquire the Talcott National Corporation, striking another blow at the world's most powerful and most secretive international financiers—Michele Sindona.

Sindona owns about 20 per cent of Franklin, the twenty-first largest bank in the United States, and he owns 52 per cent of Talcott, the eleventh largest

independent commercial finance company and fourth largest independent factoring company in America. He is determined to hang on to both of these holdings, despite the Fed's ruling. The Fed stated that "the proposal would eliminate some potential competition" although adding that the board did consider this case to be "a marginal one."

Sindona's name is not mentioned in the five-page Fed ruling, but the Fed's decision is bound to strengthen the opinion of those who have long suspected that the United States authorities are somewhat cautious about Sindona's affairs. He controls banks, companies and assorted financial institutions across the world and was once described by *Fortune* magazine as Italy's answer to Howard Hughes.

**Court cash**  
Hugh Scanlon's Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers may not recognize the existence of the National Industrial Relations Court, but they seem to do pretty well out of the actions they choose to pursue in other courts.

The current issue of *The Way*, the monthly paper of the union's engineering section, says that during March 599 settlements for industrial injuries, worth £337,994. In the first three months of this year, the total was 1,589 settlements, worth £978,796, compared with 1,495 settlements worth £833,560 during the same period last year.

**In demand**  
George Shultz, who officially left office as the United States Secretary of the Treasury yesterday, has already accepted a couple of jobs and is in line for several more.

Shultz, who has been replaced by William Simon at the Treasury, is to become executive vice-president of Bechtel Corporation, a large private construction concern in San Francisco.

Shultz, who used to be dean of the University of Chicago Business School, will also be rejoining the university part-time, where he will write an advisory report on the management of public policy.

**Checking up**  
A Business Diary reader took an American cheque into a London clearing bank and asked for it to be credited to his account. He was given a form to sign. He was given a form to sign. He was given a form to sign.

When he asked what this meant, the cashier didn't know, but did say that nothing could be done until he had signed. As neither he nor the cashier knew what it meant, or not. Unless the cashier specifies to the contrary, the bank is absolved of liability for any loss or delay other than due to the negligence or default of the clearing bank.

On the dotted line below, the form, which is for collection of foreign cheques and credit in sterling, says in red type "If not signed above by customer, print name in block capitals."

The division of Britain's largest and most powerful petrol and oil marketing organization—Shell-Mex and BP—into two independent trading identities is entering its final but most difficult stage. Already much has been done to split the joint United Kingdom marketing arm of the two largest British-based oil companies which was established in 1932.

All the 12,700 petrol retailing outlets have been divided into the Shell or BP/National brands strictly in accordance with the 60/40 holdings in the company by the two parent organizations. The much larger industrial fuel market has been carved up on the same basis with Shell getting the lion's share.

Road tankers are now apportioned on the basis of Shell getting 60 per cent of the group's profits and BP Marketing contributing 40 per cent.

Both would be wholly-owned subsidiaries of Shell-Mex and BP but at this stage the parent companies could not be said to have separate United Kingdom marketing companies into their central operations. No decision has yet been taken on the ultimate fate of the 42-year-old joint trading group but it is generally acknowledged that its end is only a matter of time.

Once the two shareholding companies can be assured that the regrouping of the distribution side of the business is going to be successful, the path will be clear for a final parting of the ways. Shell and BP took the first step towards

## The Shell-Mex/BP formula for dividing by two

The break-up of their United Kingdom marketing operations in 1971. The companies claimed that the separation into independent brands would stimulate competition and ultimately benefit the profits of the parent groups.

The whole United Kingdom scene has altered dramatically since the first moves towards separation were made. The North Sea is now a proven oil producing province and both Shell and BP have made huge discoveries that will be yielding high quality crude by the time the separation of the brands is complete.

Each company has its own refineries that operate outside the control of Shell-Mex and BP so they would both have the opportunity of creating a fully integrated and independent United Kingdom network from production to marketing.

Apart from the rapid development of the North Sea, the other factor that has changed significantly since 1971, is the potential demand for oil products that the separate Shell and BP organizations will sell. But Mr H. B. Greenborough, chief executive of Shell-Mex and BP, says that the effect of this must have on the long-term demand for products, in no way alters the schedule for separation.

Mr Greenborough, who headed the Oil Industry Emergency committee that controlled Britain's oil refining and distri-

bution industry during the supply crisis, admits that in certain oil product markets the separate companies cannot look to the extravagant growth rates of the past.

The Shell-Mex and BP group has already seen a 2 per cent downturn in demand because the rapid escalation of oil prices has forced industry to reappraise its energy needs.

"I believe we are going to see growth in the markets for petrochemical feedstocks and transportation fuels where there are no viable alternatives while little growth could be expected in demand for heavier oils", he said.

In one direction—the streaming of the distribution network—the energy crisis and soaring prices has been of positive benefit to the operations groups planning the new-look network.

Before the price explosion last October, calculations based on three dollars-a-barrel landed oil showed that the streaming of the distribution network could have an undesirable effect on overall costs, which ran completely in the face of the planners' main objective which was to achieve the new organization without adding significantly to operating costs.

But with oil at \$10 a barrel and petrol retailing at over 55p a gallon, the extra one-tenth of a penny a gallon attributable to increased transportation and handling costs is more easily absorbed.

A complicated formula is being devised to distribute the depots owned by Shell-Mex and BP so that both the separated brands can continue to offer the same delivery service to their customers. This is of prime importance since, in the industrial market, particularly, reliability of supplies is almost as vital as price.

Four of the largest terminals will continue to be shared so that independent operations on the sites can be developed for each brand if required in the future. Where possible, individual brands have been given exclusive rights to terminals but in many cases this is not possible and the designated owner and operator of the terminal has to provide storage and handling facilities for the tanker fleets of his "guests".

One of the final operations will be the apportionment of the large industrial contracts. Power station supplies play such a large part in the industrial fuel market that the whole brand streaming system has to have built-in methods of fine adjustment so that the 60/40 split can be achieved accurately.

In the petrol market this has already been undertaken once with the transfer of over 1,000 National stations to the Shell brand. The same thing will undoubtedly take place in the industrial market before Shell-Mex and BP disappears forever.

Roger Vielvoye

Kenneth Owen examines the problems of energy storage  
Building electricity banks

You can store oil in tanks; you can store gas in gas holders; but you cannot store electricity in anything—not economically, universally and in large quantities, that is. For the future it would be highly desirable if we could do this; what are the lines of technology most likely to succeed?

This, in essence, was one of the subjects raised and discussed earlier this week at the international conference on "Energy, Europe and the 1980s" held in London by the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Possibilities for the future were described by speakers from the Central Electricity Generating Board and from the Battelle Research Centre, Geneva.

Although the phrase "energy crisis" is generally taken to mean the problem of ensuring sufficient energy resources to meet the increasing overall demand, there is a secondary but important problem. This is matching the electricity supply to a demand which fluctuates according to the time of day and the season of the year.

Consumption of electrical energy within the European Community is expected to quadruple from 1970 to 1990. Consumption in the domestic sector, it is estimated, will grow sixfold over the same period, increasing from 40 per cent to 60 per cent of the total.

Since it is this sector which is largely responsible for the peak power demand—at breakfast time, in the early evening, and at the end of the "Miss World" contest on television, according to the CEBG—the problem of increasing supply and demand will get worse.

At present the general pattern is to use the most economical power sources to meet the base load, bringing in older thermal plant, pumped hydroelectric storage and gas turbine units for the peaks.

In many cases plants operate below full output so that they can increase power rapidly should a generator set or transmission line fail. This "spinning reserve" costs the CEBG about £4m a year now, and could rise to £15m in the 1980s.

Pumped hydroelectricity is the only significant storage system available at present. Electricity generated during quiet periods is used to pump water into an upper reservoir, from which the water is released at peak periods to drive hydroelectric turbines.

Ideally, a storage device would be located near the peak-power consumers, to reduce transmission losses (which take about 7 per cent of total electricity generated at present). Again, in the ideal case it would store the energy as electricity, to reduce conversion and reconversion losses, but more usually the stored energy is in thermal, mechanical or chemical form.

Electrical energy storage is possible, given imperceptible at present. This could be done, in principle, using superconducting coils in which, at very low temperatures, electric current would circulate with no resistance losses.

The specific capital cost of such a scheme would decrease as the size of the machine increased, but would approach reasonable figures only at sizes regarded as too large for practical use.

Energy storage in a strong electric field, in a capacitor, is also possible. It would demand materials of high dielectric strength, storage life would be small, and the release of energy would be difficult to control in large installations.

Thermal storage in the form of off-peak electric central heating using storage radiators is in widespread use. It has been responsible for the daily load factor, Dr A. B. Hart and Dr J. K. Wright of the CEBG reported at the conference. But the end-product is heat, not electricity.

Proposals to use high-temperature heat reservoirs (such as fluidized sand beds) in which the stored heat would be used

to raise steam and drive turbo-alternators are being investigated at present. Capital costs should be comparable to those of conventional fossil-fueled plants.

Mechanical energy methods include gravity (ie, the pumped hydroelectric storage mentioned earlier), pressure, and rotation.

Pressure storage has been proposed as a means of increasing the fuel efficiency of gas turbines. Air compressed during off-peak periods and stored in underground caverns could increase the electrical output of a gas turbine by a factor of two or three on the same quantity of fossil fuel.

Dr K. D. Becu, of Battelle, told the conference that the Swedish State Power Board was exploring a scheme which would store some 240MWh as compressed air in a network of tunnels blasted out of granite, and special gas turbines for this purpose were being developed.

The kinetic energy of a rotating flywheel can also be used to provide storage. Steel flywheels could meet the CEBG's spinning reserve, but modern lightweight, high-strength composite materials have greater potential.

A flywheel system would, for safety reasons, have to be housed in a sealed enclosure and coupled directly to a generator or motor. It would operate in an atmosphere of inert gas at low pressure in order to reduce air-friction losses.

A 12-15ft diameter flywheel weighing 100,000 tons and rotating at 3,500 rpm, Dr Becu said, would store 10-20 megawatt-hours at full charge.

Safety problems with flywheels could be severe. Dr Hart and Dr Wright mention that the sudden disruption of a 1,000-MWh flywheel would give an explosion equivalent to 500 tons of high explosive.

Various types of electrochemical (battery) storage devices are available and under development. Large lead/acid batteries widely used at power stations for emergency use, but their capital cost is too high to be acceptable for storage use.

The sodium/sulphur battery, which is being developed for traction use, could be adapted for large scale electrical power storage. But the CEBG authors suggest, the less developed lithium/chloride battery might be more suitable. Problems of materials, corrosion and manufacturing technology remain.

Work at Battelle's Geneva research centre on a "dissolved redox system" (redox is an abbreviation for oxidation-reduction) showed great promise. Dr Becu reported. This relies on the reversible oxidation and reduction of ions dissolved in an aqueous electrolyte.

The energy storage occurs by pumping the discharged solution through an electrolyte cell, and by storing the "charged" solution in separate tanks.

Such systems, the Battelle scientist concluded, would perform well and would be economically competitive with present alternative methods. A considerable research and development effort remained to be accomplished, but the potential business to follow could amount to thousands of millions of dollars.

The John Lewis Partnership

Results for the year ended 26th January 1974

The Partnership's sales rose by £57 million to £209,387. Of that increase department stores contributed £20 million and Waitrose supermarkets £15 million.

Gross margin, as a percentage of sales, was appreciably lower than in the previous year, both for Waitrose and for department stores. Throughout the year the Partnership exercised comprehensive restraint against potential increases in retail prices and offered its customers the lowest prices that in its judgment could safely and reasonably be borne.

Trading expenses rose sharply as did charges for interest and taxation so that the balance available for profit sharing and reserves

increased only fractionally from £11,648,000 in 1972-73 to £11,675,000.

The whole of the Partnership's equity is held in trust for all those who work in the business (Partners). Profits, after interest and preference dividends and after providing proper reserves, are distributed among all Partners in proportion to their pay. For 1973-74 £5,447,000 was put to reserve and £5,733,000, 15 per cent of the profit, was distributed as Partnership Bonus among 23,000 Partners.

Sales for the first ten weeks of 1974-75 are up by 15 per cent. Within this total department store sales are up by 7 per cent, and the Waitrose sales are up by 25 per cent.

1973/74 1972/73 1964/65

SALES £209,387 £171,494 £93,192

TRADING PROFIT after depreciation 16,537 15,084 4,324

PROFIT after interest 14,612 13,705 3,613

BALANCE after taxation and preference dividends 11,675 11,648 2,344

USE OF BALANCE

Contributed to Pensions and Life Assurance Funds 1,495 2,263 588

Addition to reserves 6,447 5,486 384

Partnership Bonus 5,733 3,937 1,172

As a percentage of pay (15%) (15%) (15%)

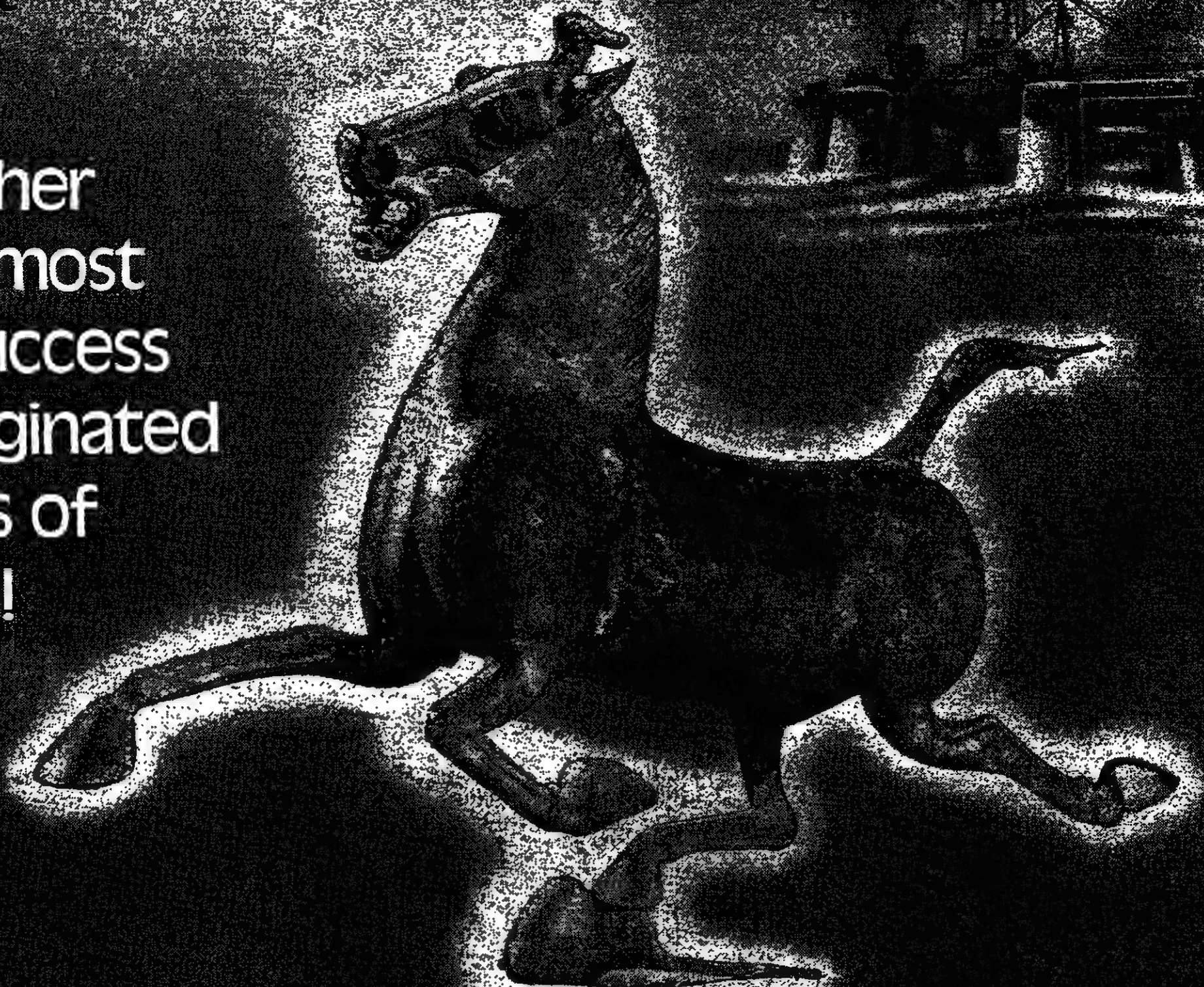
CAPITAL EMPLOYED AT THE END OF THE YEAR 82,629 76,428 55,048

AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED (weighted for part-time workers) 120,800 119,800 115,200



One of our more promising developments may not come to fruition for a little while yet.

On the other hand, our most popular success in 1973 originated thousands of years ago!



The Flying Horse of Kansu, loaned by the People's Republic of China for the Chinese Exhibition which was sponsored by The Times and The Sunday Times at the Royal Academy.

As anticipated, the results for 1973 show a significant improvement over the previous year. The profits achieved were the highest in the company's history. In general, most of our activities benefited from the growth in the national economy, which began in the second half of 1972, and which continued throughout the year. 1973 would have been an outstanding year, but for the difficulties encountered by the travel companies, costly industrial disputes, and the effects of newsprint shortage in the last quarter.

The development of the Piper Oilfield in the North Sea has been pursued with the utmost urgency and the target which has been set by the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, the operators for the Consortium, still aims to produce oil by early 1975. There have been and still are delays, but providing the strenuous efforts are sustained it is still possible that the original target will be achieved.

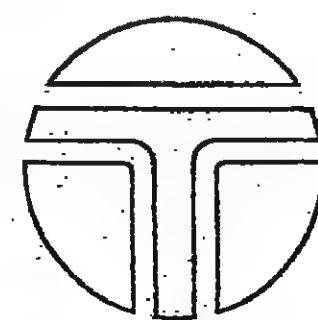
1974 is likely to prove a difficult year. In the medium and long term, however, there is much to sustain our confidence. We are widely based and strongly diversified; we are well spread in our activities, both here and overseas; and we can anticipate a significant benefit in the years ahead from our opportunities in North Sea oil. Though the immediate future is difficult, the future is bright, perhaps very bright.

	Turnover £'000	Trading Profit £'000	Taxation £'000	Profit after Tax before Extra- ordinary Items £'000	Extra- ordinary Items £'000	Profit after Tax £'000	Earnings per share p
1973	175,673	15,179	7,484	5,469	215	5,684	12.28
1972	133,601	11,466	4,322	5,564	2,476	8,040	9.82*
% change	+31.5	+32.4	+73.2	-1.7	-91.3	-29.3	+25.1

\*Restated for comparative purposes to take account of taxation changes.

# The Thomson Organisation

LIMITED









The Managing Directors are Prof. Ferdinando Ventriglia, with complete authority for the coordination of the direction of the Institution, Avv. Giovanni Guidi and Avv. Mario Barone.

**Copies of the Report and Accounts available on application to: The Secretary, Woodhouse & Rixson (Holdings) Limited, P.O. Box 74, Bessemer Road, Sheffield S9 3XS.**

Chairman: GIORDANO DELL'AMORE      Managing Director: ALESSANDRO NEZZO  
Chief Foreign Department: UBALDO BALDI

## Share capital and r

A report on the Annual General Meeting of the  
The Public Relations Department  
Brussels, will be pleased to  
B-1000 100 42 00 00

**Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ended December 1973 may be obtained from the Secretary of the Com. Bilham House 36-38 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH.**

A report on the Annual General Meeting will be published in this newspaper. The Public Relations Department of UNION MINIERE, rue de la Chancellerie, 1-1 Brussels, will be pleased to send copies of the 1973 Annual Report upon request. Brussels 02/13.60.90.

The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V. ("Offshore") will transfer substantially all its assets to The Dreyfus International Investment Fund N.V. ("Intercontinental") in exchange for shares of Common Stock of Intercontinental, at adjusted net asset value, on 16th July, 1974, or as soon thereafter as practicable. After completion of appropriate proceedings under Netherlands Antilles law, expected to be completed on 16th September, 1974, the Intercontinental shares received by Offshore will be credited to Offshore shareholders on a pro rata basis and Offshore's shareholders will then become Intercontinental shareholders entitled to all rights of shareholders of Intercontinental, including the right to redeem shares, to receive dividends and to vote at shareholders' meetings. At that time, any Offshore shareholder may place the Intercontinental shares credited to him in an Intercontinental voluntary account. By doing so, the Offshore shareholder will, for one year after the Intercontinental shares are credited to him, have the right to make purchases, at net asset value and without payment of the present 8.75% sales charge, of additional Intercontinental shares up to the number of Intercontinental shares credited to the Offshore shareholder and deposited by him in an Intercontinental voluntary account. Offshore's shareholders may, therefore, continue their investments through Intercontinental, the shares which are redeemable at net asset value without any charge for redemption, or may redeem their Offshore shares for cash beginning on 16th July, 1974. Under Offshore's Articles of Incorporation, shareholders will desire to redeem Offshore shares before 16th September, 1974 must give Offshore sixty days' advance notice. For example, shareholders desiring to redeem Offshore shares on 16th July, 1974 must deliver a Notice of Redemption on or before 17th May, 1974 to Offshore or one of its Redemption Agents, First National City Company (Bahamas) Limited, Thompson Boulevard, P.O. Box N-1576, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas Islands, or Banque Internationale a Luxembourg, 2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg. Similarly, shareholders desiring to redeem Offshore shares on 16th September, 1974, must deliver a Notice of Redemption to Offshore or one of its Redemption Agents on or before 16th July, 1974. Certificates for the Offshore shares to be redeemed must be received by Offshore or its Redemption Agent at least 15 days prior to the redemption date for the Notice of Redemption to be effective.

Intercontinental is a diversified open-end investment company organized under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles and is engaged in the continuous offer and redemption of its shares, which are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Questions and requests for further information about Intercontinental should be forwarded to Intercontinental, 284 Bay Street, P.O. Box N-3712, Nassau, Bahamas Islands, or to Dreyfus Management International GmbH ("DM"), Maximilianstrasse 21, 8 Munich 22, Germany. DM is sponsored by The Dreyfus Corporation, New York, New York, which is investment adviser to mutual funds having approximately \$1.95 billion in assets.



## FINANCIAL NEWS

still Stock markets

## Heavy buying takes gilts higher

Heavy and sustained buying of gilt-edged stocks yesterday drove prices another strong rise, even the news that the National Union of Seamen had voted overwhelmingly at their Torsus conference to press for a sizeable pay rise (possibly backed by militant action) only briefly dented the enthusiasm for Government bonds.

The seamen's tough talk brought prices back to an up-point in the longer sector, but a rise of 1/2 or 1/4 point were still common amongst the "mediums" at the close. "Longs" were nudged with net rises of 1/4 to 1/2 point. Dealers described the

buying as "general investment", but were uncertain whether foreign money was involved.

"Shorts" had a similarly good day, with sizeable two-way business in the extra Treasury 10 1/2 per cent, which closed 5/32 point up. More generally, prices rose anything up to 1/2 point in this sector. Corporation stocks ended 1/2 to 1/4 point better, and the new farmers' loan rose to 1/2 point premium from par.

Equities, which for most of the session extended the recovery of the previous day, were also unsettled at the close by reports from the conference of

## Issues &amp; Loans

## Banks cease bond trading

The troubles of the hard-pressed Eurobond secondary market were newly underlined yesterday when two banks, First National Boston in London and Union de Banques Privées (Unibanque) in Luxembourg, revealed they were ceasing to make a market in Eurobonds.

Neither has been a big trader, but their reasons for quitting the market emphasize the gloom felt in some quarters about the future for Eurobonds.

The underlying problem for traders in recent months has been that short-term interest rates have risen well above long-term rates. This so-called inverse yield curve has meant that any bonds held on the dealers' books for trading purposes have had to be financed at a loss.

First National Boston economists forecast that the inverse yield curve is likely to remain for some time yet, and, in order to cut losses, the decision has been taken to pull out of the secondary market completely.

The bank had been trading in between 120 and 150 straight dollar bonds since last October.

In the case of Unibanque, the board yesterday made the blunt statement that it considered the Eurobond market was "without a future". The decision to stop making a market took into account the evolution of interest rates and the instability of the foreign exchange markets.

The bank, which is owned by seven private banks mainly in Belgium, began trading in Eurobonds two and a half years ago and dealt mainly in straight dollar bonds and unit of account issues. A spokesman said the trading department was profitable in the first half of its financial year to the end of September.

Christopher Wilkins

## Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

1 STRAIGHT		2-3 Offer		4-5 Offer		6-7 Offer		8-9 Offer		10-11 Offer		12-13 Offer		14-15 Offer		16-17 Offer		18-19 Offer		20-21 Offer		22-23 Offer		24-25 Offer		26-27 Offer		28-29 Offer		30-31 Offer		32-33 Offer		34-35 Offer		36-37 Offer		38-39 Offer		40-41 Offer		42-43 Offer		44-45 Offer		46-47 Offer		48-49 Offer		50-51 Offer		52-53 Offer		54-55 Offer		56-57 Offer		58-59 Offer		60-61 Offer		62-63 Offer		64-65 Offer		66-67 Offer		68-69 Offer		70-71 Offer		72-73 Offer		74-75 Offer		76-77 Offer		78-79 Offer		80-81 Offer		82-83 Offer		84-85 Offer		86-87 Offer		88-89 Offer		90-91 Offer		92-93 Offer		94-95 Offer		96-97 Offer		98-99 Offer		100-101 Offer		102-103 Offer		104-105 Offer		106-107 Offer		108-109 Offer		110-111 Offer		112-113 Offer		114-115 Offer		116-117 Offer		118-119 Offer		120-121 Offer		122-123 Offer		124-125 Offer		126-127 Offer		128-129 Offer		130-131 Offer		132-133 Offer		134-135 Offer		136-137 Offer		138-139 Offer		140-141 Offer		142-143 Offer		144-145 Offer		146-147 Offer		148-149 Offer		150-151 Offer		152-153 Offer		154-155 Offer		156-157 Offer		158-159 Offer		160-161 Offer		162-163 Offer		164-165 Offer		166-167 Offer		168-169 Offer		170-171 Offer		172-173 Offer		174-175 Offer		176-177 Offer		178-179 Offer		180-181 Offer		182-183 Offer		184-185 Offer		186-187 Offer		188-189 Offer		190-191 Offer		192-193 Offer		194-195 Offer		196-197 Offer		198-199 Offer		200-201 Offer		202-203 Offer		204-205 Offer		206-207 Offer		208-209 Offer		210-211 Offer		212-213 Offer		214-215 Offer		216-217 Offer		218-219 Offer		220-221 Offer		222-223 Offer		224-225 Offer		226-227 Offer		228-229 Offer		230-231 Offer		232-233 Offer		234-235 Offer		236-237 Offer		238-239 Offer		240-241 Offer		242-243 Offer		244-245 Offer		246-247 Offer		248-249 Offer		250-251 Offer		252-253 Offer		254-255 Offer		256-257 Offer		258-259 Offer		260-261 Offer		262-263 Offer		264-265 Offer		266-267 Offer		268-269 Offer		270-271 Offer		272-273 Offer		274-275 Offer		276-277 Offer		278-279 Offer		280-281 Offer		282-283 Offer		284-285 Offer		286-287 Offer		288-289 Offer		290-291 Offer		292-293 Offer		294-295 Offer		296-297 Offer		298-299 Offer		300-301 Offer		302-303 Offer		304-305 Offer		306-307 Offer		308-309 Offer		310-311 Offer		312-313 Offer		314-315 Offer		316-317 Offer		318-319 Offer		320-321 Offer		322-323 Offer		324-325 Offer		326-327 Offer		328-329 Offer		330-331 Offer		332-333 Offer		334-335 Offer		336-337 Offer		338-339 Offer		340-341 Offer		342-343 Offer		344-345 Offer		346-347 Offer		348-349 Offer		350-351 Offer		352-353 Offer		354-355 Offer		356-357 Offer		358-359 Offer		360-361 Offer		362-363 Offer		364-365 Offer		366-367 Offer		368-369 Offer		370-371 Offer		372-373 Offer		374-375 Offer		376-377 Offer		378-379 Offer		380-381 Offer		382-383 Offer		384-385 Offer		386-387 Offer		388-389 Offer		390-391 Offer		392-393 Offer		394-395 Offer		396-397 Offer		398-399 Offer		400-401 Offer		402-403 Offer		404-405 Offer		406-407 Offer		408-409 Offer		410-411 Offer		412-413 Offer		414-415 Offer		416-417 Offer		418-419 Offer		420-421 Offer		422-423 Offer		424-425 Offer		426-427 Offer		428-429 Offer		430-431 Offer		432-433 Offer		434-435 Offer		436-437 Offer		438-439 Offer		440-441 Offer		442-443 Offer		444-445 Offer		446-447 Offer		448-449 Offer		450-451 Offer		452-453 Offer		454-455 Offer		456-457 Offer		458-459 Offer		460-461 Offer		462-463 Offer		464-465 Offer		466-467 Offer		468-469 Offer		470-471 Offer		472-473 Offer		474-475 Offer		476-477 Offer		478-479 Offer		480-481 Offer		482-483 Offer		484-485 Offer		486-487 Offer		488-489 Offer		490-491 Offer		492-493 Offer		494-495 Offer		496-497 Offer		498-499 Offer		500-501 Offer		502-503 Offer		504-505 Offer		506-507 Offer		508-509 Offer		510-511 Offer		512-513 Offer		514-515 Offer		516-517 Offer		518-519 Offer		520-521 Offer		522-523 Offer		524-525 Offer		526-527 Offer		528-529 Offer		530-531 Offer		532-533 Offer		534-535 Offer		536-537 Offer		538-539 Offer		540-541 Offer		542-543 Offer		544-545 Offer		546-547 Offer		548-549 Offer		550-551 Offer		552-553 Offer		554-555 Offer		556-557 Offer		558-559 Offer		560-561 Offer		562-563 Offer		564-565 Offer		566-567 Offer		568-569 Offer		570-571 Offer		572-573 Offer		574-575 Offer		576-577 Offer		578-579 Offer		580-581 Offer		582-583 Offer		584-585 Offer		586-587 Offer		588-589 Offer		590-591 Offer		592-593 Offer		594-595 Offer		596-597 Offer		598-599 Offer		600-601 Offer		602-603 Offer		604-605 Offer		606-607 Offer		608-609 Offer		610-611 Offer		612-613 Offer		614-615 Offer		616-617 Offer		618-619 Offer		620-621 Offer		622-623 Offer		624-625 Offer		626-627 Offer		628-629 Offer		630-631 Offer		632-633 Offer		634-635 Offer		636-637 Offer		638-639 Offer		640-641 Offer		642-643 Offer		644-645 Offer		646-647 Offer		648-649 Offer		650-651 Offer		652-653 Offer		654-655 Offer		656-657 Offer		658-659 Offer		660-661 Offer		662-663 Offer		664-665 Offer		666-667 Offer		668-669 Offer		670-671 Offer		672-673 Offer		674-675 Offer		676-677 Offer		678-679 Offer		680-681 Offer		682-683 Offer		684-685 Offer		686-687 Offer		688-689 Offer		690-691 Offer		692-693 Offer		694-695 Offer		696-697 Offer		698-699 Offer		700-701 Offer		702-703 Offer		704-705 Offer		706-707 Offer		708-709 Offer		710-711 Offer		712-713 Offer		714-715 Offer		716-717 Offer		718-719 Offer		720-721 Offer		722-723 Offer		724-725 Offer		726-727 Offer		728-729 Offer		730-731 Offer		732-733 Offer		734-735 Offer		736-737 Offer		738-739 Offer		740-741 Offer		742-743 Offer		744-745 Offer		746-747 Offer		748-749 Offer		750-751 Offer		752-753 Offer		754-755 Offer		756-757 Offer		758-759 Offer		760-761 Offer		762-763 Offer		764-765 Offer		766-767 Offer		768-769 Offer		770-771 Offer		772-773 Offer		774-775 Offer		776-777 Offer		778-779 Offer		780-781 Offer		782-783 Offer		784-785 Offer		786-787 Offer		788-789 Offer		790-791 Offer		792-793 Offer		794-795 Offer		796-797 Offer		798-799 Offer		800-801 Offer		802-803 Offer		804-805 Offer		806-807 Offer		808-809 Offer		810-811 Offer		812-813 Offer		814-815 Offer		816-817 Offer		818-819 Offer		820-821 Offer		822-823 Offer		824-825 Offer		826-827 Offer		828-829 Offer		830-831 Offer		832-833 Offer		834-835 Offer		836-837 Offer		838-839 Offer		840-841 Offer		842-843 Offer		844-845 Offer		846-847 Offer		848-849 Offer		850-851 Offer		852-853 Offer		854-855 Offer		856-857 Offer		858-859 Offer		860-861 Offer		862-863 Offer		864-865 Offer		866-867 Offer		868-869 Offer		870-871 Offer		872-873 Offer		874-875 Offer		876-877 Offer		878-879 Offer		880-881 Offer		882-883 Offer		884-885 Offer		886-887 Offer		888-889 Offer		890-891 Offer		892-893 Offer		894-895 Offer		896-897 Offer		898-899 Offer		900-901 Offer		902-903 Offer		904-905 Offer		906-907 Offer		908-909 Offer		910-911 Offer		912-913 Offer		914-915 Offer		916-917 Offer		918-919 Offer		920-921 Offer		922-923 Offer		924-925 Offer		926-927 Offer		928-929 Offer		930-931 Offer		932-933 Offer		934-935 Offer		936-937 Offer		938-939 Offer		940-941 Offer		942-943 Offer		944-945 Offer		946-947 Offer		948-949 Offer		950-951 Offer		952-953 Offer		954-955 Offer		956-957 Offer		958-959 Offer		960-961 Offer		962-963 Offer		964-965 Offer		966-967 Offer		968-969 Offer		970-971 Offer		972-973 Offer		974-975 Offer		976-977 Offer		978-979 Offer		980-981 Offer		982-983 Offer		984-985 Offer		986-987 Offer		988-989 Offer		990-991 Offer		992-993 Offer		994-995 Offer		996-997 Offer		998-999 Offer		1000-1001 Offer		1002-1003 Offer		1004-1005 Offer		1006-1007 Offer		1008-1009 Offer		1010-1011 Offer		1012-1013 Offer		1014-1015 Offer		1016-1017 Offer		1018-1019 Offer		1020-1021 Offer		1022-1023 Offer		1024-1025 Offer		1026-1027 Offer		1028-1029 Offer		1030-1031 Offer		1032-1033 Offer		1034-1035 Offer		1036-1037 Offer		1038-1039 Offer		1040-1041 Offer		1042-1043 Offer		1044-1045 Offer		1046-1047 Offer		1048-1049 Offer		1050-1051 Offer		1052-1053 Offer		1054-1055 Offer		1056-1057 Offer		1058-1059 Offer		1060-1061 Offer		1062-1063 Offer		1064-1065 Offer		1066-1067 Offer		1068-1069 Offer		1070-1071 Offer		1072-1073 Offer		1074-1075 Offer		1076-1077 Offer		1078-1079 Offer		1080-1081 Offer		1082-1083 Offer		1084-1085 Offer		1086-1087 Offer		1088-1089 Offer		1090-1091 Offer		1092-1093 Offer		1094-1095 Offer		1096-1097 Offer		1098-1099 Offer		1100-1101 Offer		1102-1103 Offer		1104-1105 Offer		1106-1107 Offer		1108-1109 Offer		1110-1111 Offer		1112-1113 Offer		1114-1115 Offer		1116-1117 Offer		1118-1119 Offer		1120-1121 Offer		1122-1123 Offer		1124-1125 Offer		1126-1127 Offer		1128-1129 Offer		1130-1131 Offer		1132-1133 Offer		1134-1135 Offer		1136-1137 Offer		1138-1139 Offer		1140-1141 Offer		1142-1143 Offer		1144-1145 Offer		1146-1147 Offer		1148-1149 Offer		1150-1151 Offer		1152-1153 Offer		1154-1155 Offer		1156-1157 Offer		1158-1159 Offer		1160-1161 Offer		1162-1163 Offer		1164-1165 Offer		1166-1167 Offer		1168-1169 Offer		1170-1171 Offer		1172-1173 Offer		1174-1175 Offer		1176-1177 Offer		1178-1179 Offer		1180-1181 Offer		1182-1183 Offer		1184-1185 Offer		1186-1187 Offer		1188-1189 Offer		1190-1191 Offer		1192-1193 Offer		1194-1195 Offer		1196-1197 Offer		1198-1199 Offer		1200-1201 Offer		1202-1203 Offer		1204-1205 Offer		1206-1207 Offer		1208-1209 Offer		1210-1211 Offer		1212-1213 Offer		1214-1215 Offer		1216-1217 Offer		1218-1219 Offer		1220-1221 Offer		1222-1223 Offer		1224-1225 Offer		1226-1227 Offer		1228-1229 Offer		1230-1231 Offer		1232-1233 Offer		1234-1235 Offer		1236-1237 Offer		1238-1239 Offer		1240-1241 Offer		1242-1243 Offer		1244-1245 Offer		1246-1247 Offer		1248-1249 Offer		1250-1251 Offer		1252-1253 Offer		1254-1255 Offer		1256-1257 Offer		1258-1259 Offer		1260-1261 Offer		1262-1263 Offer		1264-1265 Offer		1266-1267 Offer		1268-1269 Offer		1270-1271 Offer		1272-1273 Offer		1274-1275 Offer		1276-1277 Offer		1278-1279 Offer		1280-1281 Offer		1282-1283 Offer		1284-1285 Offer		1286-1287 Offer		1288-1289 Offer		1290-1291 Offer		1292-1293 Offer		1294-1295 Offer		1296-1297 Offer		1298-1299 Offer		1300-1301 Offer		1302-1303 Offer		1304-1305 Offer		1306-1307 Offer		1308-1309 Offer		1310-1311 Offer		1312-1313 Offer		1314-1315 Offer		1316-1317 Offer		1318-1319 Offer		1320-1321 Offer		1322-1323 Offer		1324-1325 Offer		1326-1327 Offer		1328-1329 Offer		1330-1331 Offer		1332-1333 Offer		1334-1335 Offer		1336-1337 Offer		1338-1339 Offer		1340-1341 Offer		1342-1343 Offer		1344-1345 Offer		1346-1347 Offer		1348-1349 Offer		1350-1351 Offer		1352-1353 Offer		1354-1355 Offer		1356-1357 Offer		1358-1359 Offer		1360-1361 Offer		1362-1363 Offer		1364-1365 Offer		1366-1367 Offer		1368-1369 Offer		1370-1371 Offer		1372-1373 Offer		1374-1375 Offer		1376-1377 Offer		1378-1379 Offer		1380-1381 Offer		1382-1383 Offer		1384-1385 Offer		1386-1387 Offer		1388-1389 Offer		1390-1391 Offer		1392-1393 Offer		1394-1395 Offer		1396-1397 Offer		1398-1399 Offer		1400-1401 Offer		1402-1403 Offer		1404-1405 Offer		1406-1407 Offer		1408-1409 Offer		1410-1411 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## Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	12 1/2%
FNFC	13
Hill Samuel	13 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	12 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	12 1/2%
Midland Bank	12 1/2%
Nat Westminster	12 1/2%
Shenley Trust	13
20th Cent Bank	12 1/2%
G. T. Whyte	13
Williams & Glyn's	12 1/2%

\* Members of Accepting Houses Committee.  
\* Domestic deposits 12% £10,000 and over.  
\* 7 day deposits in excess of £5,000 up to £25,000 11 1/2%.

## MARKET REPORTS

## Wall Street

New York, May 9.—The New York stock market picked up today. The Dow Jones industrial average climbed strongly, 14.78 points to 865.7, but the overall market gain was narrowly based with trading on the slow side.

Gaining issues moderately outnumbered declines about 790 to 380. Volume totalled 14,710,000 shares compared with 11,850,000 yesterday.

Brokers said some buying was encouraged by the report as stocks opened for trading that United States wholesale prices in April showed their lowest rate of advance since October. When the index

declined. However, analysts noted that the figures were for the period prior to the end of controls and that a new surge in wholesale prices is expected this month.

Commodity benchmarking was one

of the most active issues, climbing 8 to 54. The issue plunged 28 5/8 points yesterday.

National Union Electric fell 3 1/2 to 20 1/2. Gold mining, however, was strong. Ana led gains 3 1/2 to 76 1/2.

## Commodities

## \$115m coffee price plan

At the two-day coffee producers meeting in Puntarenas, Costa Rica, it was agreed to set up a \$115m (£43,750,000) fund to enable exporters to hold out for higher prices instead of selling their coffee immediately, conference sources told Reuters.

Brazil agreed to contribute \$100m to the fund, with the remaining amount being supplied by Colombia, Mexico, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

It was also decided by Costa Rica, Mexico, El Salvador and Guatemala to set up a marketing company called "Other Mills" with the purpose of stabilizing and improving prices for their coffee in the New York market, the sources said. Brazil and Colombia will help the company as technical and economic advisers, they added.

In London the coffee futures moved higher at the opening yesterday following the very steady trend in New York overnight and the constructive outcome of the two-day producers' meeting in Costa Rica. Dealers felt that the decision to form a marketing company and establish a fund to enable producers to withhold their coffee from the market was another sign of strength by producers in their effort to maintain high price levels. A keen speculative buying interest was evident for most of the session but after the initial rise, dealer selling and profit-taking limited the advance.

However, further speculative support was attracted in the afternoon as prices recorded additional small gains which were consolidated when New York opened steady with a slight improvement in interest on both sides being maintained.

In late afternoon dealings, Robusta futures reacted slightly from the highs under profit-taking to close 53 to 511 higher. Arabica finished 100 points to 455.

The closing tone in Robusta was quite steady, May, 1974/75, 455.00; June, 1974/75, 455.00; July, 1974/75, 455.00; August, 1974/75, 455.00; September, 1974/75, 455.00; October, 1974/75, 455.00; November, 1974/75, 455.00; December, 1974/75, 455.00; January, 1975, 455.00; February, 1975, 455.00; March, 1975, 455.00; April, 1975, 455.00; May, 1975, 455.00; June, 1975, 455.00; July, 1975, 455.00; August, 1975, 455.00; September, 1975, 455.00; October, 1975, 455.00; November, 1975, 455.00; December, 1975, 455.00; January, 1976, 455.00; February, 1976, 455.00; March, 1976, 455.00; April, 1976, 455.00; May, 1976, 455.00; June, 1976, 455.00; July, 1976, 455.00; August, 1976, 455.00; September, 1976, 455.00; October, 1976, 455.00; November, 1976, 455.00; December, 1976, 455.00; January, 1977, 455.00; February, 1977, 455.00; March, 1977, 455.00; April, 1977, 455.00; May, 1977, 455.00; June, 1977, 455.00; July, 1977, 455.00; August, 1977, 455.00; September, 1977, 455.00; October, 1977, 455.00; November, 1977, 455.00; 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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



Stock	Price	Chgs	Yield	Stock	Price	Chgs	Yield	Stock	Price	Chgs	Yield	Stock	Price	Chgs	Yield	Stock	Price	Chgs	Yield	Stock	Price	Chgs	Yield	Stock	Price	Chgs	Yield	Stock	Price	Chgs	Yield	Stock	Price	Chgs	Yield	Stock	Price	Chgs	Yield	Stock	Price	Chgs	Yield	Stock	Price	Chgs	Yield
100	100			100	100			100	100			100	100			100	100			100	100			100	100			100	100			100	100			100	100			100	100			100	100		
101	101			101	101			101	101			101	101			101	101			101	101			101	101			101	101			101	101			101	101			101	101			101	101		
102	102			102	102			102	102			102	102			102	102			102	102			102	102			102	102			102	102			102	102			102	102			102	102		
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104	104			104	104			104	104			104	104			104	104			104	104			104	104			104	104			104	104			104	104			104	104			104	104		
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## £4,000 plus Appointments

### Company Secretary

A large British Group manufacturing and selling industrial products has a vacancy for a Company Secretary in one of its £10m. turnover subsidiaries employing approximately 1,200 people. Pleasant location in the South East. The successful candidate will form part of the Executive team. He will report to the Managing Director and will be responsible for all Secretarial functions—Board reports and minutes, legal advice, trade agreements, contract negotiations, insurance and central administration. Applicants should essentially be commercially oriented all-rounders and should be Members of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries. A legal qualification would be an advantage. The prospects of promotion are considerable, both within the Company and in the Group to which it belongs. Preferred age early thirties. Starting salary not less than £5,000 with car provided. Please apply in the strictest confidence quoting reference number 1571 to Clive and Stokes, 14 Bolton Street, London W1Y 8JL.

**Clive & Stokes**  
Appointments & Personnel Consultants

### FIJI DIRECTOR—FIJI MUSEUM

The Museum's collection of Fijian artefacts is probably the most complete one in existence, and the Director will be required to organise and further the work of the Museum and to be Secretary to the Board of Trustees. Salary in the range £4,000 to £4,800 p.a., which includes allowance, normally tax free, of £1,178 to £1,290 p.a. generous gratuity is also payable.

or a married man with two children paying tax at the standard rate the total emoluments described above, including gratuity, approximate to a gross (i.e. before tax) U.K. return of £5,950 to £6,350 and for a single an about £5,900 to £6,300 p.a.

Conditions: over 35 years of age MUST be graduates pre-history with at least 5 years experience at a responsible level in a museum or research institution. Their benefits include free passages, Education Allowances, Government Customs at moderate rental and a possible Appointment Grant of £200 and Car Allowance £800.

or further particulars you should apply, giving brief details of experience to

### crown agents

Division, 4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD, quoting reference number M3F/740306/TA.

### Scottish Health Service COMMON SERVICES AGENCY

#### BUILDING DIVISION

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY  
REDEVELOPMENT—PHASE 1

### PROJECT MANAGER

SALARY £4,152-£5,004

The Greater Glasgow Health Board has recently entered into a multi-million pound contract for the construction of the first phase of the redevelopment of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary and are now establishing a large multi-disciplinary supervisory team.

The Common Services Agency invites applications from suitably experienced persons for the post of Project Manager to manage this team. New entrants to the service would be expected to commence at the minimum of the salary scale.

Candidates will require to have a wide knowledge of modern building/engineering installations and techniques and should have an extensive background of experience on large and complex building projects at senior supervisory/management levels.

In addition to his wide experience of the building industry, the successful candidate will be expected to have essential qualities of leadership and organisational ability, and a professional qualification in one of the building or associated professions will be an advantage for this post.

Applications stating personal particulars, qualifications, experience, together with details of present and previous appointments and names of two referees should be submitted to the Director, Building Division, Common Services Agency, 378 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow G2, by not later than 24th May, 1974.

### British Waterways Board

The British Waterways Board are the national Navigation Authority for 2,000 miles of inland waterway in England, Scotland and Wales. It is the responsibility of the Board to promote the use of their waterways for recreation and amenity

#### CHIEF ESTATE OFFICER (Ref. CEO)

Those applying for this post, which is that of Chief Officer responsible for the Board's Estate Department, must be Chartered Surveyors. They must also be currently employed in a Principal Executive capacity and have extensive professional and managerial experience, which will preferably include experience gained within a public authority at Senior Management level.

They will also be expected to be knowledgeable in all aspects of the profession including appropriate legislation. The post is based in London and the successful applicant will be responsible for the overall control of the Board's estate throughout England, Scotland and Wales. The Board's estate comprises properties of an industrial, commercial, amenity/recreational, agricultural and residential nature. The estate is managed on a day-to-day basis by Area Officers with supporting staff at various locations.

#### DEVELOPMENT SURVEYOR (Ref. DS)

£4,242/£5,197 (Plus £130 per annum London Allowance)

Those applying for this Senior Post in the Estate Department must be Chartered Surveyors.

The successful applicant will be responsible for initiating, progressing and finalising viable commercial development schemes in respect of the Board's property holdings throughout the Country. Practical experience of the property development market will be required and ability to negotiate with prospective developers is essential. Schemes will involve those of a commercial, industrial, residential and amenity/recreational nature.

Applicants must also have had a wide experience in this specialised field and possess flair, imagination and business acumen. They should have sound knowledge of the law of Town and Country Planning, Landlord and Tenant and other relevant legislation.

Applications marked "PERSONAL", stating the post applied for and quoting the appropriate reference, should include brief but comprehensive details of career and salary to date (which will be treated in confidence) and be sent to: The

### Senior Executive Appointments

and also, where appropriate, their use for the carriage of freight. Applications are invited for the following posts from suitably qualified persons. All appointments are superannuable and interchange arrangements are available.

#### AMENITY SERVICES MANAGER (Ref. ASM)

Applications are invited for the post of Amenity Services Manager, the Chief Officer responsible for the Amenity Services Division of the Board's activities. The Division was set up following the passing of the Transport Act 1968 which gave a new role and future to the Board's waterways in the amenity and recreational field. The Division has been highly successful in the promotion of these activities on the Board's behalf.

The successful applicant will be able to demonstrate proven managerial ability and experience in developing outdoor recreational interests and activities for enjoyment by the general public. A keen interest in the future of the inland waterways and in the preservation and enhancement of the environment of those waterways will be expected. The post is based in London but its work involves a considerable amount of travelling throughout the Country.

#### PRINCIPAL WATER ENGINEER (Ref. PWE)

£4,242/£5,197 (Plus £130 per annum London Allowance)

The person appointed to this Senior position will be responsible for the Water Section of the Engineering Department, and will control a wide range of water engineering activities associated with the Board's system of waterways and reservoirs in England, Scotland and Wales.

Applicants must be able to direct and control technical staff and have experience in the management of water resources, the planning of resource and water quality studies and in the application of hydrology to water resource problems. Experience in related fields of water engineering would be an advantage.

Applicants must be Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Water Engineers or hold a suitable equivalent engineering qualification. Location—Wembley, Middlesex.

The General Manager, British Waterways Board, Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London NW1 6JX.

Closing date for all applications 20th May, 1974.

### The CESSNA AIRCRAFT COMPANY Commercial Jet Marketing Division

offers

a UNIQUE CAREER OPPORTUNITY  
with OUTSTANDING EARNINGS POTENTIAL

For the UK market, we are seeking:

### a truly professional SALES EXECUTIVE

with extensive direct-sales experience of capital equipment at highest corporate level.

Should you also have some aviation background, preferably in aircraft sales, this would be a definite advantage.

If you can show us a really outstanding performance record in sales, the world's largest general aviation aircraft manufacturer invites you to send your complete resume, together with three references and a recent photograph, to:

Wolfgang R. Koeck  
Sales Manager—Europe  
CESSNA AIRCRAFT COMPANY  
Commercial Jet Marketing Division  
6 FRANKFURT/Main  
Kaiserstrasse 47 Germany

### Corporate Accounting Canada to \$16,000

One of Canada's leading financial services companies has an opening for a newly qualified accountant at its Head Office in Toronto.

A Assistant Manager, Corporate Accounting the successful applicant will be responsible for overseeing the preparation and interpretation of financial performance reports to senior management. These reports are a key element in assessing the company's operating results on a geographic and product line basis.

This opening is an excellent opportunity to join the management ranks of a progressive, innovative company with an excellent career advancement.

Apply to:  
Mr. S. H. Martin, D.B.E., Personnel Manager,  
Confederation Life Insurance Company,  
128 Regent Street, London W1R 8AY  
(Tel. 01-437 3940)

**Confederation Life**

### ENGINEERING POSITION IN BELGIUM

A large Engineering Co. specialising in air conditioning. At least 2 years' experience, 5 years' preferred. Complete responsibility for design and installation of air conditioning complexes. Bilingual English and one other language.

SALARY AROUND £7,000.

Based in Brussels, to start immediately. Company takes care of red tape, removal expenses and all other details. Send curriculum vitae, photograph and photostats of refs. and qualifications to:

Miss Jackie Sidwell  
c/o Central Appointments,  
20 rue Ravenstein,  
Brussels 1000.

### N CONCESSIONAIRES GB LTD PORT DIVISION ARK Lane, London W1

Require top class (and we mean top class)

### SHOWROOM SALESMAN

to join existing successful team.

ALSO

### FIELD SALESMAN

our operation with Netto Forces in West Germany.

Company car is provided and only those capable of £25,000+ need apply.

Apply in writing with full C.V. to

S. Beesley, Export Manager.

### MIND

National Association for Mental Health

### DEPUTY DIRECTOR

MIND is in a period of assessment, change and development. The successful applicant for this key new post will be responsible for directing and coordinating the work of our London headquarters and its various departments covering Training, Advisory Services, Public Information, Administration and Fund-raising. We are looking for someone with an active interest or professional experience in the fields of mental health or social service and preferably with a background of administration in campaigning or charity organisations. Drive, initiative and enthusiasm are vital for an organisation which is facing a challenging task in a much neglected field of social concern.

Salary £4,250 p.a. Applications to Chief Administration and Finance Officer MIND, 22 Harley Street, London, W1N 2ED. Closing date for applications 31st May, 1974.

### CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC LIBRARY AND LEARNING RESOURCES SERVICE

### Chief Librarian and Head of Learning Resources

(Salary £4,566-£4,722-£4,881)

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced librarians for this post.

The Polytechnic is entering a phase of intensive educational innovation, and the Library and Learning Resources Service is expected to become a major force in the teaching/learning process and their development. To this end revision and media resource units have been initiated with libraries to form a comprehensive learning service.

Further details and an application form may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary, City of London Polytechnic, 117-119 Roudham Road, London EC3A 7BU, to whom the completed form should be returned as soon as possible and, at the latest, by 6 June, 1974.

### SOLICITOR

CITY FIRM EC2

We are seeking a Solicitor with Specialist knowledge in Bank and Institutional financing to fill a vacancy in a busy department.

This is an important position and the salary, which is negotiable, will be commensurate with the responsibility of the appointment.

We would expect the successful applicant to be in the 25-35 age bracket. Benefits include non-contributory pension scheme and life/accident insurance.

Application with curriculum vitae to:

BOX 2415 C, THE TIMES



### MERCHANT BANKING £15,000

Highly respected Hong Kong Merchant Bank with important international connections seeks two executives to develop a wide range of financial services in the Middle East. After a period of familiarisation in Hong Kong one will be based in Saudi Arabia and the other in Beirut or the Arabian Gulf. Preferred age 30-35. Candidates will have successful experience of merchant or investment banking with some emphasis on business development. Knowledge of the Middle East and Arabic an advantage. Creative flair and negotiating ability essential. Salaries negotiable up to £15,000 with negligible tax. Benefits include free accommodation and relocation expenses. (AV.781)

Please write briefly and in confidence to the Managing Director, Executive Appointments Limited, 18 Grosvenor Street, London W.1, quoting reference. No identities divulged without permission.

### COUNTY OF WEST SUSSEX

### Assistant County Secretary

Salary up to £6,288

A new post of Assistant County Secretary has been created primarily to act as personal assistant to the Chief Executive but also to handle special project work arising from the Policy and Resources Committee and Management Board of Chief Officers; to give assistance with the formulation of the corporate plan of objectives and priorities and other high level assignments.

A young man of ability and personality is required with legal or other relevant professional qualifications. The person appointed will rank equally with the other Assistant County Secretaries and will be expected to relieve some of the work pressures acting at third tier level.

Managerial training or experience will be an advantage. Commencing salary will be dependent upon experience and qualifications. Attractive staff aids to recruitment are available.

Application forms from and returnable to the County Secretary, County Hall, Chichester, Sussex PO19 1RG by 4th June, 1974.

This advertisement appears after consultation with the Staff Commission and is restricted to serving local government officers in England (excluding London) and Wales.

### EARN UP TO £10,000 PER ANNUM NOW

A major United States life insurance company wishes to talk to a successful young

#### MANAGER OF INSURANCE SALESMEN

he must be experienced in the home service life insurance business. The successful applicant will be based in the USA and there is unlimited potential for further advancement. The interviews will be conducted in London by a leading American executive.

DURING THE WEEK OF MAY 12 ONLY

FOR APPOINTMENT, SUBMIT RESUME BY

MAY 12 TO

Mr. Paul Wiesner

The London Metropole,

Edgware Road, Marble Arch, London, W2

or contact directly at 01-402 4141

### CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT BERMUDA OFFICE

requires Chartered Accountant experienced with Shipping accounts. Responsible position. Applicants must have first-class references. Successful applicant would ultimately become Officer of the Company.

Write Sequana Maritime Ltd.

46, Green Lane, London SE20 7LA.

or phone 01-659 0971.

### ICFC A CAREER OPPORTUNITY

### Deputy Group Taxation Manager

ICFC, its associate and service subsidiary companies are involved in the long-term financing of British companies. Now there is a need for a Deputy Group Taxation Manager.

The Taxation Department, with the Group Taxation Manager as adviser to the Group's General Management, is being expanded to provide a comprehensive service in respect of financing arrangements with customers and all matters affecting the Group.

The Deputy Manager will be involved primarily with

- advising Managers and other negotiators on matters related to financing customers
- helping with the training of all financial staff in aspects of taxation which affect their business activities
- supervising the work of two qualified assistants who will carry out work in connection with computations.

The successful candidate will have a lively and creative mind capable of dealing with the problems of financing close companies. Experience in the financial field will be an advantage, and a sound professional background and specialist knowledge of the subject, obtained after qualifying as an accountant or a lawyer, will be essential. He will probably be between 30 and 40 years old. This appointment will be of interest to those with the necessary experience and qualifications already earning over £5,000 p.a., and there are several attractive fringe benefits.

If you meet these requirements, please write, giving full curriculum vitae, to Ian Paton, Group Personnel Manager, ICFC at 7 Copthall Avenue, London, EC2R 7DD.

### FROM ACCOUNTANCY TO FINANCIAL CONTROL THROUGH CONSULTANCY

Coopers & Lybrand Associates Limited, Management Consultants, require additional qualified accountants, aged 28-34, with at least 3 years' commercial/industrial experience. They will be based on London and will work on a wide range of assignments concerned with the analysis of profitability and development of management control systems.

Experience in the operation of computer based control systems would be an advantage. Successful candidates will have the opportunity of a planned career programme including working in multi-discipline teams, applying new techniques and assisting top management in strategic, tactical and operational decision making.

The appointments should be of interest to accountants earning between £4,000 and £5,500 and, based on performance, offer the opportunity of substantial increases beyond these levels.

Brief but comprehensive details of your salary and career to date, which will be treated in confidence, should be sent to:

J. L. Andrew,  
The Executive Selection Division—MST 20/03,  
Shelley House, Noble Street, London, EC3V 7DQ.

### DEPUTY MANAGING DIRECTOR

Large Mechanical Services and Environmental Engineering Designers/Contractors seek to appoint a Deputy Managing Director based in the London area.

Applications are invited from mature, experienced and qualified Engineers with proven executive experience in Mechanical Engineering Contracting.

Apart from these basic qualifications the post requires the ability to conduct negotiations with clients, co-ordinate administrative procedures between a large design and contract management staff, assist the Managing Director in the overall control of the Head Office, subsidiary Companies and branch offices.

Some experience of overseas work, particularly on the Continent, would be an advantage. The successful applicant must also be able to initiate new business from personal contacts and previous background in the industry.

Salary, car, superannuation, service agreement and other benefits will be commensurate with the importance of the position to be filled, and the experience and qualifications of the individual applying.

Please apply Box 1870 C, The Times.

### APPOINTMENTS VACANT ALSO ON PAGES 36 & 37



## Appointments Vacant on pages 34 and 35

### DUTCH SHIPPING GROUP

owning and managing about 35 ships, operating worldwide with activities in chartering, agencies, forwarding and other investments and rapidly expanding new activities

Is seeking a candidate as

## manager

He should be preferably about 35 to 40 years of age, active, with long and varied experience in this kind of business

- must be prepared to devote himself fully to the interest of the group and its expansion
- must be accustomed to co-operating with co-directors
- must have a strong character, first class reputation, modern way of conducting such business, preferably also knowledge of one or two other European languages and be prepared to live in Holland.

For the right candidate there is a very good future with appropriate remuneration.

Curriculum vitae to be sent in confidence to Benjamin Marketing & Advertising, P.O. Box 111, Rotterdam, Holland, mentioning number 32130.

### GENERAL VACANCIES

#### NORTH-HOLLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY

(Member of Associated Scientific Publishers, publishers of Scientific books and journals).

has an immediate opening in AMSTERDAM for a full time

#### EDITORIAL ASSISTANT— ECONOMICS

Description:  
- preparation and editing of copy for the printer.  
- correction of proofs.  
- language correction.  
- supervising of free lance workers.

Requirements:  
- Degree or background in Economics.  
- Meticulous eye for detail.  
- Previous experience in publishing preferred.

We offer responsible and varied work in a congenial atmosphere. Help with removal expenses will be given to the successful applicant. Salary negotiable. Handwritten applications, giving details of education, previous experience, and an indication of the salary expected, should be addressed to:

The Personnel Department,  
Associated Scientific Publishers,  
PO Box 2400, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

### HEADMASTER (Director)

for

college, for students

A private college of scholarship will be established in Tehran. Retail sales will be taught to 120 resident students. Courses will run for 6 months.

Qualifications:  
(a) Teaching a similar subject at a recognized institution.  
(b) 5 years' teaching experience.  
(c) preferably experience in sales retailing.

An attractive salary plus accommodation allowance and a car is offered. Fare and removal costs will be paid. Please apply to:

The Manager,  
Grafton Export Company Ltd.,  
PO Box 214,  
London NW1 2DH.  
All applications will be dealt with in confidence.

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE AND RESETTLEMENT OF OFFENDERS INFORMATION ASSISTANT

To join the 2 people already working in NACRO's growing information bank collecting and distributing information connected with the organization's work and answering questions from other sections of the national and regional staff and from researchers, journalists, social workers etc. Salary £1,700 p.a. approx.

Write to:  
Robert Boech, NACRO,  
125 Kensington Park Road, London, SE11.

### INFORMATION OFFICER

A major London based newspaper and magazine publishing group requires an Information Officer to assist the Manager of an active Information and Marketing Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the collection, collation and distribution of information on the company's products and services, and will be responsible for the preparation of press releases, advertising copy, and other material for the company's use.

Write, with full details, to Helen

McDonnell, Marketing Information

Officer, United Newspapers Ltd.,

21-23 Tudor Street, London EC4V

NRH.

### SECRETARY/OFFICE MANAGER

required for international firm of architects, architectural engineers, interior designers, and landscape architects in central London. Skilful, organized, and efficient. Salary £2,500 p.a. approx.

Write, with full details, to Helen

McDonnell, Marketing Information

Officer, United Newspapers Ltd.,

21-23 Tudor Street, London EC4V

NRH.

### SALES MANAGER'S ASSISTANT

We are the leading importers of art books, in the U.K. and are looking for a young man, aged about 20, who will work in our office (including direct mail and promotion) at our Covent Garden office. Salary negotiable. Please send your curriculum vitae to:

Mr. Christopher Gale, 01-476

0911.

### HOUSE OF LORDS Official Report

(Hansard) have vacancies for Verbatim Reporters, with annual salary of £10,000 plus £1,500 for overtime. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of the Official Report of the House of Lords. Please send your curriculum vitae to:

Mr. Christopher Gale, 01-476

0911.

### GRASSHOPPER required for Glen-

line estate, 100-110, 111-112, 113-114, 115-116, 117-118, 119-120, 121-122, 123-124, 125-126, 127-128, 129-130, 131-132, 133-134, 135-136, 137-138, 139-140, 141-142, 143-144, 145-146, 147-148, 149-150, 151-152, 153-154, 155-156, 157-158, 159-160, 161-162, 163-164, 165-166, 167-168, 169-170, 171-172, 173-174, 175-176, 177-178, 179-180, 181-182, 183-184, 185-186, 187-188, 189-190, 191-192, 193-194, 195-196, 197-198, 199-200, 201-202, 203-204, 205-206, 207-208, 209-210, 211-212, 213-214, 215-216, 217-218, 219-220, 221-222, 223-224, 225-226, 227-228, 229-230, 231-232, 233-234, 235-236, 237-238, 239-240, 241-242, 243-244, 245-246, 247-248, 249-250, 251-252, 253-254, 255-256, 257-258, 259-260, 261-262, 263-264, 265-266, 267-268, 269-270, 271-272, 273-274, 275-276, 277-278, 279-280, 281-282, 283-284, 285-286, 287-288, 289-290, 291-292, 293-294, 295-296, 297-298, 299-300, 301-302, 303-304, 305-306, 307-308, 309-310, 311-312, 313-314, 315-316, 317-318, 319-320, 321-322, 323-324, 325-326, 327-328, 329-330, 331-332, 333-334, 335-336, 337-338, 339-340, 341-342, 343-344, 345-346, 347-348, 349-350, 351-352, 353-354, 355-356, 357-358, 359-360, 361-362, 363-364, 365-366, 367-368, 369-370, 371-372, 373-374, 375-376, 377-378, 379-380, 381-382, 383-384, 385-386, 387-388, 389-390, 391-392, 393-394, 395-396, 397-398, 399-400, 401-402, 403-404, 405-406, 407-408, 409-410, 411-412, 413-414, 415-416, 417-418, 419-420, 421-422, 423-424, 425-426, 427-428, 429-430, 431-432, 433-434, 435-436, 437-438, 439-440, 441-442, 443-444, 445-446, 447-448, 449-450, 451-452, 453-454, 455-456, 457-458, 459-460, 461-462, 463-464, 465-466, 467-468, 469-470, 471-472, 473-474, 475-476, 477-478, 479-480, 481-482, 483-484, 485-486, 487-488, 489-490, 491-492, 493-494, 495-496, 497-498, 499-500, 501-502, 503-504, 505-506, 507-508, 509-510, 511-512, 513-514, 515-516, 517-518, 519-520, 521-522, 523-524, 525-526, 527-528, 529-530, 531-532, 533-534, 535-536, 537-538, 539-540, 541-542, 543-544, 545-546, 547-548, 549-550, 551-552, 553-554, 555-556, 557-558, 559-560, 561-562, 563-564, 565-566, 567-568, 569-570, 571-572, 573-574, 575-576, 577-578, 579-580, 581-582, 583-584, 585-586, 587-588, 589-590, 591-592, 593-594, 595-596, 597-598, 599-600, 601-602, 603-604, 605-606, 607-608, 609-610, 611-612, 613-614, 615-616, 617-618, 619-620, 621-622, 623-624, 625-626, 627-628, 629-630, 631-632, 633-634, 635-636, 637-638, 639-640, 641-642, 643-644, 645-646, 647-648, 649-650, 651-652, 653-654, 655-656, 657-658, 659-660, 661-662, 663-664, 665-666, 667-668, 669-670, 671-672, 673-674, 675-676, 677-678, 679-680, 681-682, 683-684, 685-686, 687-688, 689-690, 691-692, 693-694, 695-696, 697-698, 699-700, 701-702, 703-704, 705-706, 707-708, 709-710, 711-712, 713-714, 715-716, 717-718, 719-720, 721-722, 723-724, 725-726, 727-728, 729-730, 731-732, 733-734, 735-736, 737-738, 739-740, 741-742, 743-744, 745-746, 747-748, 749-750, 751-752, 753-754, 755-756, 757-758, 759-760, 761-762, 763-764, 765-766, 767-768, 769-770, 771-772, 773-774, 775-776, 777-778, 779-780, 781-782, 783-784, 785-786, 787-788, 789-790, 791-792, 793-794, 795-796, 797-798, 799-800, 801-802, 803-804, 805-806, 807-808, 809-810, 811-812, 813-814, 815-816, 817-818, 819-820, 821-822, 823-824, 825-826, 827-828, 829-830, 831-832, 833-834, 835-836, 837-838, 839-840, 841-842, 843-844, 845-846, 847-848, 849-850, 851-852, 853-854, 855-856, 857-858, 859-860, 861-862, 863-864, 865-866, 867-868, 869-870, 871-872, 873-874, 875-876, 877-878, 879-880, 881-882, 883-884, 885-886, 887-888, 889-890, 891-892, 893-894, 895-896, 897-898, 899-900, 901-902, 903-904, 905-906, 907-908, 909-910, 911-912, 913-914, 915-916, 917-918, 919-920, 921-922, 923-924, 925-926, 927-928, 929-930, 931-932, 933-934, 935-936, 937-938, 939-940, 941-942, 943-944, 945-946, 947-948, 949-950, 951-952, 953-954, 955-956, 957-958, 959-960, 961-962, 963-964, 965-966, 967-968, 969-970, 971-972, 973-974, 975-976, 977-978, 979-980, 981-982, 983-984, 985-986, 987-988, 989-990, 991-992, 993-994, 995-996, 997-998, 999-1000.

### NATIONAL GALLERY

#### ASSISTANT CONSERVATION OFFICERS

2 vacancies exist for candidates aged preferably 18-22 years, with good colour-vision and an aptitude for craft-work. Salary £1,136 at age 18, rising by annual increments to £1,904 p.a. Candidates should normally have G.C.E. at 'O' level in English Language and two other subjects or an equivalent or higher qualification.

#### CONSERVATION OFFICER

1 vacancy exists. Candidates should be at least 26 years of age and possess a high degree of skill and experience. Duties will include linings, panel-treatment and transfers, blotter-treatment. Experience of painting and gilding are essential and good colour-vision is of the utmost importance. Salary—£1,836-£2,504 by annual increments.

Apply by telephone or letter for complete prospectus to, The Establishment Officer, National Gallery, London, W.C.2. Telephone: 01-639 3321.

CLOSING DATE: 22nd May, 1974.

### THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

invites applications for the post of

### TRAINING OFFICER

The post involves working with the Council's Training Committee and providing liaison with the various groups, swimming the knowledge of policy for the training of administrative technicians and artists in the arts field, as well as planning and implementing schemes for in-service training for the Council's own staff.

Applicants should have experience in the field of training and preferably professional experience in the arts.

Salary on a scale of £2,125 to £3,750 maximum per annum.

Write with full curriculum vitae to the

Establishment Officer,  
105 Piccadilly, W1V 6AU,  
to arrive not later than 3rd June, 1974.

### ASSISTANT SECRETARY

c. £3,500

BASINGSTOKE

A leading firm of Civil Engineering Consultants, at present near Oxford Circus but moving to Basingstoke in June, require an Assistant Secretary. Applicants should be Chartered Secretaries, with good practical experience of pension schemes and insurance, and the management of office services, premises, transport, etc. Apply initially with personal details to:

MR R. A. BOND  
SCOTT WILSON KIRKPATRICK & PARTNERS  
3 WINSLEY STREET  
LONDON W1N 7AQ.  
marking the letter "Private".

### SOME INTERESTING JOBS

The General Trading Company, London's First Franchising Shop has these opportunities for girls or young men:  
CHINA DEPARTMENT—Aged 18 to 25, to sell attractive China and Porcelain.  
GLASS DEPARTMENT—Aged 18 to 25, to sell the finest quality glassware.  
KITCHEN DEPARTMENT—Aged 18 to 25, to sell the latest kitchen appliances.  
DECORATING DEPARTMENT—Aged 18 to 25, to sell the latest in home furnishings.

DAVID PARI  
THE GENERAL TRADING COMPANY  
144 MOORE STREET  
S.W.1.

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# ECONOMIC STATISTICIANS

### HM Customs and Excise

A Statistician is needed in this Department to work on statistics relating to Value Added Tax.

This will involve specifying and interpreting statistics likely to be of use within the Department; advising as to which statistics should be published (and recommending the form they should take); making estimates of the revenue to be collected; and forecasting possible effects in the revenue that changes in rates or structure could bring.

### FAMILY MEDICINE PRACTITIONERS

interested in Practice are invited to

Slave Lake, Alberta

Slave Lake—Town of 3,500 140 miles north west of Edmonton on the Peace River. The town is a growing area serving 10,000 people. 34 bed hospital, 1000 sq. ft. school, 1000 sq. ft. library, 1000 sq. ft. police station, 1000 sq. ft. fire station, 1000 sq. ft. court house, 1000 sq. ft. city hall, 1000 sq. ft. city offices, 1000 sq. ft. city garage, 1000 sq. ft. city parking lot, 1000 sq. ft. city playground, 1000 sq. ft. city sports field, 1000 sq. ft. city swimming pool, 1000 sq. ft. city tennis courts, 1000 sq. ft. city golf course, 1000 sq. ft. city park, 1000 sq. ft. city cemetery, 1000 sq. ft. city church, 1000 sq. ft. city synagogue, 1000 sq. ft. city mosque, 1000 sq. ft. city temple, 1000 sq. ft. city hall, 1000 sq. ft. city offices, 1000 sq. ft. city garage, 1000 sq. ft. city parking lot, 1000 sq. ft. city playground, 1000 sq. ft. city sports field, 1000 sq. ft. city swimming pool, 1000 sq. ft. city tennis courts, 1000 sq. ft. city golf course, 1000 sq. ft. city park, 1000 sq. ft. city cemetery, 1000 sq. ft. city church, 1000 sq. ft. city synagogue, 1000 sq. ft. city mosque, 1000 sq. ft. city temple, 1000 sq. ft. city hall, 1000 sq. ft. city offices, 1000 sq. ft. city garage, 1000 sq. ft. city parking lot, 1000 sq. ft. city playground, 1000 sq. ft. city sports field, 1000 sq. ft. city swimming pool, 1000 sq. ft. city tennis courts, 1000 sq. ft. city golf course, 1000 sq. ft. city park, 1000 sq. ft. city cemetery, 1000 sq. ft. city church, 1000 sq. ft. city synagogue, 1000 sq. ft. city mosque, 1000 sq. ft. city temple, 1000 sq. ft. city hall, 1000 sq. ft. city offices, 1000 sq. ft. city garage, 1000 sq. ft. city parking lot, 1000 sq. ft. city playground, 1000 sq. ft. city sports field, 1000 sq. ft. city swimming pool, 1000 sq. ft. city tennis courts, 1000 sq. ft. city golf course, 1000 sq. ft. city park, 1000 sq. ft. city cemetery, 1000 sq. ft. city church, 1000 sq. ft. city synagogue, 1000 sq. ft. city mosque, 1000 sq. ft. city temple, 1000 sq. ft. city hall, 1000 sq. ft. city offices, 1000 sq. ft. city garage, 1000 sq. ft. city parking lot, 1000 sq. ft. city playground, 1000 sq. ft. city sports field, 1000 sq. ft. city swimming pool, 1000 sq. ft. city tennis courts, 1000 sq. ft. city golf course, 1000 sq. ft. city park, 1000 sq. ft. city cemetery, 1000 sq. ft. city church, 1000 sq. ft. city synagogue, 1000 sq. ft. city mosque, 1000 sq. ft. city temple, 1000 sq. ft. city hall, 1000 sq. ft. city offices, 1000 sq. ft. city garage, 1000 sq. ft. city parking lot, 1000 sq. ft. city playground, 1000 sq. ft. city sports field, 1000 sq. ft. city swimming pool, 1000 sq. ft. city tennis courts, 1000 sq. ft. city golf course, 1000 sq. ft. city park, 1000 sq. ft. city cemetery, 1000 sq. ft. city church, 1000 sq. ft. city synagogue, 1000 sq. ft. city mosque, 1000 sq. ft. city temple, 1000 sq. ft. city hall, 1000 sq. ft. city offices, 1000 sq. ft. city garage, 1000 sq. ft. city parking lot, 1000 sq. ft. city playground, 1000 sq. ft. city sports field, 1000 sq. ft. city swimming pool, 1000 sq. ft. city tennis courts, 1000 sq. ft. city golf course, 1000 sq. ft. city park, 1000 sq. ft. city cemetery, 1000 sq. ft. city church, 1000 sq. ft. city synagogue, 1000 sq. ft. city mosque, 1000 sq. ft. city temple, 1000 sq. ft. city hall, 1000 sq. ft. city offices, 1000 sq. ft. city garage, 1000 sq. ft. city parking lot, 1000 sq. ft. city playground, 1000 sq. ft. city sports field, 1000 sq. ft. city swimming pool, 1000 sq. ft. city tennis courts, 1000 sq. ft. city golf course, 1000 sq. ft. city park, 1000 sq. ft. city cemetery, 1000 sq. ft. city church, 1000 sq. ft. city synagogue, 1000 sq. ft. city mosque, 1000 sq. ft. city temple, 1



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## COUNTY COUNCIL

### Department of Planning and Environmental Services

By agreement with the Local Government Staff Commission, the County Council are inviting applications restricted to local government officers serving in England (excluding London) and Wales for posts 2, 5, 7 and 8. The remaining posts are advertised on an unrestricted basis.

#### 1. LIAISON PLANNING OFFICER

PO2 (3-7) £4,482-£4,982

Ref: NA.134

This is a senior appointment responsible to the Assistant County Planning Officer (Development Control) for the processing of complex applications which are County Matters, and maintaining close liaison with District Councils regarding development control matters. Applicants must be Chartered Town Planners with considerable experience of development control in both urban and rural areas.

#### 2. SENIOR PLANNING OFFICER—

Development Control PO1 (2-6) £3,380-£3,848

Ref: NA.224

To be directly responsible to a Liaison Planning Officer in a team dealing with the more complex applications which are County Matters, and assisting with the maintenance of a close liaison with District Councils regarding development control matters. Applicants must be Chartered Town Planners with considerable experience of development control in both urban and rural areas.

#### 3. SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT—

Development Control SO1/2 £2,820-£3,504

Ref: NA.129

A thorough knowledge of all aspects of development control with experience in the administration of Town and Country Planning legislation is required. Applicants should be Chartered Town Planners with development control experience.

#### 4. ARCHITECT—

Design and Conservation PO1 (2-7) £3,504-£3,878

Ref: NA.225

To be responsible to the Group Architect to lead a small team in studies for designated and proposed conservation areas and to further a programme of survey of these areas. Applicants must be Chartered Architects preferably holding appropriate planning qualifications.

#### 5. ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIAN

T5/7 £2,235-£2,820

Ref: NA.57

To assist in the team dealing with studies in conservation areas. The successful applicant will be expected to have a sensitive approach to building design and an ability to produce design briefs, and should possess H.N.C. Building or appropriate architectural qualifications.

#### 6. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

SO1/2 £2,820-£3,504

Ref: NA.132

To generally assist in a wide range of landscape projects and to be responsible for advice on the landscape content of planning applications, and to provide landscape design advice, both in respect of evaluation and assessment techniques; and in the formulation of landscape policies in the context of structure plan. Applicants should be qualified Landscape Architects with some local authority planning work experience.

#### 7. UNIT LEADER—

Countryside PO1 (2-6) £3,380-£3,848

Ref: NA.226

To be responsible for the Countryside Unit of the Structure Plan Group. The unit is involved in the examination of conservation and preservation needs in relation to the countryside, landscape, open spaces, and leisure needs (e.g. the provision of Country Parks, picnic sites and sports facilities) leading to the formulation of policies and proposals in respect of the Structure Plan. Applicants should be Chartered Town Planners who are familiar with the countryside aspects of a Structure Plan.

#### 8. UNIT LEADERS

PO1 (2-6) £3,380-£3,848

Ref: NA.127

To control small teams primarily with the following aspects of forward planning: (a) Transportation matters, together with those relating to the provision of utility services, particularly drainage; (b) Economic resources, including population, employment and housing, financial resources and the social aspects; (c) Land and building resources and liaison with appropriate specialist officers on conservation and archaeological matters. Applicants for posts (a) and (b) should be Chartered Town Planners with experience in the appropriate areas of planning or economists or economists with extensive experience in the planning field may be considered. Applicants for post (c) must be experienced Chartered Town Planners.

#### 9. PLANNING ASSISTANT (STATISTICIAN)

AP5/SO1 £2,335-£2,380

Ref: NA.128

To participate in the work of the Research Unit of the Structure Plan Group. The successful applicant should have an interest in compiling surveys, analysing the results and dealing with demographic statistics, also to have experience in a large Town and Country Planning Department. Applicants should be qualified in statistics by a degree or post graduate qualification.

#### 10. JUNIOR STATISTICIAN

T3/5 £1,416-£2,235

Ref: NA.227

Applicants should be qualified in statistics via either a degree or post graduate qualification, and will be required to assist in compiling surveys, analysing results and dealing with demographic statistics.

#### 11. GRADUATE PLANNING ASSISTANTS

Ref: NA.228

Graduates who have obtained a degree or diploma giving exemption from the examinations of the Royal Town Planning Institute, are required for the County Structure Plan Group. Duties will include work on population, employment, housing and other studies for evaluating alternative strategies; also the collection and analysis of survey data and preparation of information and plans. Starting salaries will be dependent upon age, experience and qualifications. There will be guaranteed progression to £3,380, although there exists first class opportunities for advancement beyond this point for the right applicants. Essential car user allowances will be paid for Posts 1-6 and casual user allowances where appropriate for Posts 7-11. Lodging and removal expenses paid in appropriate cases. Application forms and further details (please quote reference number of post) obtainable from the County Planning Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge, returnable to the Chief Executive not later than 30th May, 1974.

## ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

£3,504-£3,978 p.a.

- \* Commensurate salary dependent on qualifications and experience
- \* Suitable for a newly qualified Solicitor or recent finalist
- \* Duties include committee administration as well as advocacy
- \* Involvement in the corporate planning functions of the authority
- \* Privilege benefits include:—  
Essential Car User Allowance  
Generous lodging and removal expenses  
Mortgage facilities and temporary staff housing accommodation  
Flexible office hours  
26 working days leave per annum  
Staff Restaurant  
Staff sports club—swimming and recreation facilities  
Offices close to town centre
- \* Reading within easy reach of London and many beauty spots in Berkshire and the South Coast
- \* Applications for this post are well restricted but, all things being equal, preference will be given to local government staff affected by reorganization. The Staff Commission has been consulted.
- \* Applications stating:—  
Age  
Education and qualifications  
Past and present posts and current salary  
The names of two referees  
To the County Secretary, Abbey House, Abbey Street, Reading.
- \* Closing Date: 24th May, 1974.

**ROYAL BERKSHIRE**  
The County of Opportunity

## UNIVERSITY college of swansea

Applications are invited for the following posts:

#### Temporary Lecturer in Civil Engineering

A Temporary Lecturer is required in the Department of Civil Engineering. The successful candidate will be required to teach in the fields of solid and fluid mechanics, but there will be ample opportunities for research, particularly in Numerical Analysis and Finite Element Analysis.

The appointment, which will be for three years from October 1, 1974, will be on the scale £2,118-£3,285 per annum together with F.S.S.U. benefits.

The closing date is Friday, May 31, 1974.

#### Graduate Administrative Assistant

A Graduate Administrative Assistant is required in the Department of Geography. Applicants should be graduates, preferably in Geography, with experience and/or an interest in administrative work.

The appointment, which will be from September 1, 1974, will be at the lower end of the scale, £1,611-£2,883 per annum, together with F.S.S.U. benefits, the scale increasing to £1,800-£3,108 per annum from October 1, 1974. The closing date is Friday, May 24, 1974.

#### Department of Genetics Research Studentship

The Medical Research Council is prepared this year to offer to a suitable candidate a research studentship tenable at the above University College. The Research will involve the study of mechanisms of genetic change and effects of environmental mutagens in yeast under the supervision of Dr J. M. Ferry. Applicants should have a first or upper second class degree in a biological subject.

The closing date is Friday, June 7, 1974.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar/Secretary, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to whom they should be returned by the appropriate date.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

## Assistant Keeper

for the National Register of Archives

The work will include taking charge of the section of Research Assistants who compile and index the Register, running the Search Room, and replying to historical enquiries.

Candidates must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, or a higher degree, preferably in History, and a good reading knowledge of medieval Latin and at least one modern foreign European language. Experience in relevant archive or library work is desirable.

**SALARY:** Assistant Keeper, First Class, £3,508-£5,633; Assistant Keeper, Second Class, £1,984-£3,128. Starting salary may be above the minima. Level of appointment according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 5 June, 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service), quoting G(L)/352/1.

## County of Cleveland

COUNTY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

## ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

£2,820-£3,720

The successful applicant will be a Solicitor, who will be expected to carry out general legal duties in a division dealing with matters relating to Social Services, Leisure and Amenities and Education. Knowledge and experience relating to charities, trusts, constitutional, parliamentary and similar matters will be desirable.

The new County of Cleveland which has a population of 566,000 is situated in an area of outstanding countryside and coastline with excellent leisure and recreational facilities. Financial assistance with household removal expenses may be available in approved cases. Temporary housing accommodation may be available if required.

Application forms and job descriptions for this post are obtainable from: C. J. A. Hargreaves Esq., County Secretary, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough, Teesside TS1 2QH (Tel: 48155, Ext. 2011) and should be returned by 24th May, 1974.

This advertisement is placed after consultation with the Staff Commission, who have agreed that whilst preference will be given to serving Local Government Officers, this will not exclude appointment of persons employed outside the Local Government Service.

# WHAT KIND OF ECONOMIST ARE YOU?

International? Social? Industrial?

Whatever your area of interest, the Government Economic Service offers you involvement and the chance to develop and implement your own ideas. Here are some examples of current posts.

#### Department of Industry (4 posts, including 1 in Didcot)

To be concerned with shipping and maritime questions and certain aviation matters; to work on overseas commercial policy; to help in the development and analysis of the Government's industrial policies; or to develop appraisal techniques in applied economics and evaluate the social effects of R & D projects.

#### Department of the Environment (4 posts)

To work on urban and regional land use planning; or transport evaluation, including the environmental aspects and the changing role of public transport in urban areas; or providing economic advice on water services, water pollution, air pollution; or on the disposal and re-cycling of solid and toxic wastes.

Appointments are being made at two levels. For Economic Adviser (inner London starting salary £4,535-£5,650 according to qualifications and experience) you should normally be aged at least 27 with a 1st or 2nd class honours degree in economics or a closely related subject. Substantial relevant experience is essential. Promotion can take you to posts carrying salaries of £8,000 and more. To join as a Senior Economic Assistant (inner London starting salary £3,128-

#### Ministry of Overseas Development (1 post)

To work in the International Economic Division, giving advice on all commodity issues relevant to developing countries, and on international trade problems generally.

#### Department of Health and Social Security (1 post)

General advisory role on the economics of health care. This will involve cost effective case studies, particularly on the medical side; theoretical and applied work on cost benefit analysis in health care; economics of Social Security policy.

#### Training Services Agency (1 post)

To interpret the likely effects of economic and commercial trends on training needs and priorities; develop forecasting techniques for national training requirements (and stimulate and manage research in this area); develop economic cost/benefit studies of training programmes.

There are other posts in the Home Office, the Scottish Office, the Department of Energy (Offshore Supplies Office, Glasgow), and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

£3,760) you need to have at least two years' postgraduate experience.

For an application form (to be returned by 3 June 1974) and full details of all Economist posts in Government service, write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke 29222 Ext. 800 or (London) 01-839 1992 (24 hours answering service) quoting reference: A(1)622/5

## Government Economic Service

## Programmers and systems analysts

Opportunities exist within the Administrative Services Division of Kodak Limited for both trainees and experienced people who wish to start or continue their careers as programmers and systems analysts. Full training on our own training courses will be provided where necessary starting on 22 July, 5 August and 23 September and based at Rutlip.

Kodak Limited uses an IBM S/370 Model 155 and an IBM S/370 Model 145 both working under OS. All application programs are written in PL/I. Teleprocessing systems exist and are being extended nationally and internationally. The data base concept is already well-developed and has been in use in earlier forms for years.

Salaries will be according to age, qualifications and experience. Some opportunities exist for development within the Company.

For further information write to or telephone

Mr. V. R. Patie  
Kodak Limited  
Victoria Road, Rutlip, Middlesex HA4 0QJ.  
Telephone 01-422 3445 EXT. 25



## Under 28-2A levels?

## Train now as a Computer Programmer

**NEW PAY SCALES**  
**£2450**  
**at 23!**

Join the Civil Service as a trainee Computer Programmer and you'll get a training second-to-none. The Civil Service is the country's largest user of computers, so you'll gain unrivalled knowledge and expertise. You simply couldn't make a better start to your career in computers, which could lead to general management.

The pay is attractive too - starting salary (inner London) at 20, for example, £1755. Within three years, you'll be up to £2454, with prospects of over £6000.

Vacancies are in London and many other parts of the country. Write for full details of qualifications and an application form to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, quoting ref. E/638/24/ B

## Cranfield

School of Mechanical Engineering

## Lectureships/Senior Lectureships

Applications are invited for Lectureships/Senior Lectureships in an expanding School whose principal teaching activities are one-year Master-degree courses, Doctoral research studies and short courses.

Candidates should have a degree or equivalent professional qualifications. Appropriate industrial experience would be a distinct advantage. Those appointed would be expected to lecture at post-graduate and post-experience levels, supervise students training for a higher degree, and initiate and conduct research.

Areas of specific interest are as follows: **MECHANICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES** ranging from lifters and air conditioning equipment to mechanical plant for furnaces.

**TEHERMAL INSULATION** for systems ranging from cryo-containers to furnaces.

**ENGINEERING MECHANICS** with a special emphasis on the design, mechanical integrity and tribological aspects of rotating machinery, and on fluid dynamics and turbo-pumps.

**GAS TURBINE TECHNOLOGY**, with particular reference to analytical techniques and internal aerodynamics, industrial and marine gas turbines, radial-flow turbo-machinery and blade cooling.

Salaries in the scales £1,929-£4,548 (Lecturer), £4,366-£5,496 (Senior Lecturer), with membership of FRSU. Consideration will be given to the accommodation requirements of the successful candidates.

Further details and application form may be obtained from The Secretary (Appointments), Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL, quoting reference 507/T.

## Young Solicitor or Barrister

This is a new appointment to strengthen the legal department at the headquarters, just north of Birmingham, of an international manufacturing company whose name is world famous. It will appeal to a young solicitor or barrister and will provide the opportunity for career development in the corporate management team as well as varied industrial and commercial legal experience. Salary and conditions are for discussion but will include contributory pension, free life insurance, over four weeks' annual leave and appreciable re-location assistance on joining. Please telephone (01-629 1844 at any time) or write - in confidence - for information. W. A. Griffiths ref. A.5362.

Management Consultants in Human Resources  
Management Selection Limited  
17 Stratton Street, London, W1X 8DB.  
BIRMINGHAM GLASGOW MANCHESTER

# FORENSIC SCIENTISTS

Vacancies exist for Scientific Officers and Higher Scientific Officers in the DOCUMENT DIVISION of the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory.

This division deals with the examination of questioned documents concerned in a wide range of criminal offences. The work involves the comparison of handwriting, examination of signatures to detect forgery, comparison of typewriting and examination of documents for alterations, additions etc.

**Qualifications:** A degree, HNC or equivalent in a scientific subject is essential. For SO candidates must be under 27, for HSO at least two years postgraduate experience is necessary and candidates must be under 30. Those who expect to qualify this summer are also eligible to apply.

**Salaries:** (under review) SO: £1,610-£2,504  
HSO: £2,396-£3,029

Application forms (to be returned by 31st May 1974) and further details are available from: The Secretary, Room 738 (LAB/T), New Scotland Yard, Broadway, London SW1H 0BG, or telephone 01-230 3122 (24 hour answering service).

Metropolitan Police

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

### The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in Management Studies from 1 October, 1974. Salary on the scale £1,929-£4,548 under review.

Form of application and further particulars from: The Registrar, The University, Leeds, LS2 9JT (please quote JBA/13A). Closing date 10 June, 1974.

### University of London

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY  
RESEARCH ASSISTANT (PSYCHIATRY) REQUIRED for two years by the Institute of Psychiatry of London University for study of manic depressive illness in Britain. Candidates should have a first class honours degree in psychology or a related subject and should have had some appropriate research experience and be familiar with problems of manic depressive illness. Salary according to qualifications and experience. For further details and application form, contact: Dr Griffiths, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF. Telephone 01-275 3511. Closing date 31 May 1974.

### University of Birmingham

CHARLES HAYWARD CHAIR OF GERIATRIC MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the newly established Charles Hayward Chair of Geriatric Medicine in the Department of Medicine. Appointment from a date to be arranged. Salary to the clinical professorial range, maximum £7,200. Further particulars, obtainable from the Registrar, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (2 copies, one from overseas applicants) should be sent by 25th June, 1974.







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## EDUCATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS

**UNIVERSITY OF YORK**  
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

## RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN HEALTH ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the above Research Fellowship which has been created by the Department of Health and Social Security. The Fellowship is for a period of up to two years, for a person appointed to the post of Research Fellow in the Department of Health and Social Security. The Fellowship is for a period of up to two years, for a person appointed to the post of Research Fellow in the Department of Health and Social Security. The Fellowship is for a period of up to two years, for a person appointed to the post of Research Fellow in the Department of Health and Social Security.

## STUDENTS

## University of Reading

**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY & BIOCHEMISTRY**  
The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is prepared to offer a research fellowship to a suitable candidate for a research fellowship in the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry, University of Reading. The fellowship is for a period of up to two years, for a person appointed to the post of Research Fellow in the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry, University of Reading.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

**BETTING, GAMING AND LOTTERIES ACT 1963**  
L. NORMAN REGINALD BOWLE of 1, The Rectory, Reading, RG2 2AT, hereby gives notice that he is the holder of a licence under the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963, for the purpose of conducting a betting business at the premises situated at 1, The Rectory, Reading, RG2 2AT.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

**CHURCH COMMISSIONERS**  
PASTORAL MEASURE 1963  
The Church Commissioners for England hereby give notice that they have received from the Rev. Canon J. H. G. Smith, a statement of accounts for the year 1973, in accordance with the provisions of the Pastoral Measure 1963.

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## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

**RESIDENTIAL COOK/HOUSEKEEPER**  
MALE OR FEMALE  
Required by young French/English couple to assist in the running of a household in London and Paris. The position involves a high standard of cleanliness and a good knowledge of French and English. The salary is £100 per week, plus board and lodging.

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

**FRANTICALLY BUSY FATHER**  
Urgently requires warm-hearted girl to care for his two sons, aged 8 and 10. She will live in family for 12 months. Good salary to be negotiated for right girl. No domestic work. Please telephone Miss Morgan. 01-477 426 now.

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

**BUTLER WANTED**  
for LONDON HOUSE  
Experienced single butler with good references, wanted for pleasant and permanent private position. Full staff kept: own room with own colour TV, plus use of staff car; top salary. Box 1920 C. The Times or telephone 01-491 7162.

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

**COMPANION/HOUSEKEEPER**  
wanted to help retired bachelor, living in quiet country surroundings, close to main station. Body healthy, pleasant, reliable, and references. Salary negotiable. Box 1920 C. The Times or telephone 01-491 7162.

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

**FEMALE CORDON-BLEU COOK**  
Preferably 25 yrs + and friend as a housekeeper. Required immediately for private family motor car club. Excellent salary. Tel: Westwood 3498.

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

**FOR GUERNSEY**  
CAPABLE COOK/HOUSEKEEPER for COUNTRY HOUSE.  
Top wages, self-contained flat furnished. All modern equipment. Apply Lady Churston, Woodstock, C.I.

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

**2 WEEKS IN ANGLESEY, JUNE**  
Cheerful, capable lady wanted to assist in the running of a household in Anglesey, Wales. The position involves a high standard of cleanliness and a good knowledge of English. The salary is £100 per week, plus board and lodging.

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

**RESIDENT COUPLE - HOUSEKEEPER**  
wanted to help retired couple, living in quiet country surroundings, close to main station. Body healthy, pleasant, reliable, and references. Salary negotiable. Box 1920 C. The Times or telephone 01-491 7162.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED

**CHALLENGE**  
Ex Chief Executive, 48, travelled, wide experience of horticulture, property, agricultural engineering, etc. Country property with potential. Interested in exchanging. Box 1920 C. The Times.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**EXPERIENCED**  
man, 51, currently earning £7,000 per annum, with 12 years' experience in the food industry. Seeking a position of responsibility. Box 1920 C. The Times.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**FRANCE/ENGLISH SPEAKING**  
man, 32, with 12 years' experience in the food industry. Seeking a position of responsibility. Box 1920 C. The Times.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**FLAT SHARING**  
ALBANY STREET, 10 mins. walk from Oxford Circus and adjacent to Regent's Park. Single furnished flat. £250 p.w. or w/c.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**FULHAM - ATTRACTIVE**  
Sunny room with breakfast. £140 p.w. or w/c. SHARPE & FLAT, Queen's House, 10 mins. walk from Oxford Circus. £140 p.w. or w/c.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**NEWLY CONVERTED**  
flat on Oxford Street. 2 bedrooms, large living room, open plan kitchen. £250 p.w. or w/c.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**OFF RICHMOND HILL**  
-bed room, 11 mins. walk from Richmond Station. £250 p.w. or w/c.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**ROOMS AND Board in London**  
Houses. Richmond, Surrey. £250 p.w. or w/c.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**RESPONSIBLE GIRL**  
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## RENTALS

**MARBLE ARCH**  
Air-conditioned, first-floor luxury flat. Newly decorated, lounge, dining, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s. £200 p.w. Tel. 01-584 5436

## RENTALS

**WANTED FOR FAMOUS CELEBRITY**  
Luxury Apartment/House with 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms in Central London. Required immediately. Tel. 01-491 7162.

## RENTALS

**LUXURY FLAT**  
in modern apartment building. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s. £200 p.w. or w/c.

## RENTALS

**ITALIAN COUPLE**  
with two daughters, 9 and 11, seeking a position of responsibility. Box 1920 C. The Times.

## RENTALS

**RAIPSTEAD**  
or Rishmear family house with garden, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s. £200 p.w. or w/c.

## RENTALS

**FERRIER & DAVIES**  
One of London's best property agents - will be pleased to help you find a home. Tel. 01-491 7162.

## RENTALS

**NEWLY CONVERTED**  
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## RENTALS

**IN THE BEST PART OF CHELSEA**  
off Kings Road, 2 well-appointed, fully-furnished flats, each with 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s. £200 p.w. or w/c.

## RENTALS

**HOLLAND PARK**  
North Kensington, 2 well-appointed, fully-furnished flats, each with 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s. £200 p.w. or w/c.

## RENTALS

**REQUIRE**  
Unfurnished flat in London. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s. £200 p.w. or w/c.

## RENTALS

**VISITORS TO LONDON**  
Fully-furnished flat in London. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s. £200 p.w. or w/c.

## RENTALS

**CHLSEA, S.W.**  
2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s. £200 p.w. or w/c.

## RENTALS

**RIVER GLOVES**  
from the balcony, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s. £200 p.w. or w/c.

## RENTALS

**LUXURY SERVICES**  
Kensington and Mayfair, modern and spacious. Tel. 01-491 7162.

## RENTALS

**OVERSEAS VISITORS**  
Fully-furnished flat in London. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s. £200 p.w. or w/c.

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## BUSINESS SERVICES

**INSURANCE BROKERS WITH PROBLEMS**  
We can help you with any insurance problem. Tel. 01-491 7162.

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